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# Crop Production

Release: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
July 10, 1956  
3:00 P. M. (E. D. T.)

## CORN

Acreage for harvest	77,596,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	42.1	Bushels
Indicated production	3,266,688,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms	993,311,000	Bushels

## ALL WHEAT

Acreage for harvest	50,466,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	18.3	Bushels
Indicated production	922,262,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms (old crop)	67,716,000	Bushels

## WINTER WHEAT

Acreage for harvest	35,372,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	20.3	Bushels
Indicated production	717,086,000	Bushels

## ALL SPRING WHEAT

Acreage for harvest	15,094,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	13.6	Bushels
Indicated production	205,176,000	Bushels

## DURUM WHEAT

Acreage for harvest	2,484,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	12.5	Bushels
Indicated production	30,991,000	Bushels

## OTHER SPRING WHEAT

Acreage for harvest	12,610,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	13.8	Bushels
Indicated production	174,185,000	Bushels

## OATS

Acreage for harvest	35,427,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	32.3	Bushels
Indicated production	1,143,929,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms (old crop)	271,674,000	Bushels

## SOYBEANS

Acreage grown alone	21,959,000	Acres
Acreage for beans	20,953,000	Acres
Stocks on farms	7,131,000	Bushels

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Agricultural Marketing Service

Crop Reporting Board  
Washington, D. C.

CROP PRODUCTION REPORT, JULY 1, 1956

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
	: Average: 1955		Indi- cated : July 1, 1956	: Average: 1955		: Indicated : June 1, 1956	
	: 1945-54: 1/ : 1945-54: 1/		1945-54	1955		1956	1956
	bu.	1956					
Corn, all	bu.	37.1	40.6	42.1	3,084,389	3,241,536	--- 3,266,688
Wheat, all	"	17.1	19.8	18.3	1,148,289	936,761	922,672 922,262
Winter	"	18.3	20.9	20.3	873,690	703,047	670,375 717,086
All spring	"	14.2	17.2	13.6	274,599	233,714	2/252,297 205,176
Durum	"	11.9	14.9	12.5	30,963	20,070	--- 30,991
Other spring	"	14.4	17.4	13.8	243,636	213,644	--- 174,185
Oats	"	34.1	38.3	32.3	1,327,496	1,499,282	--- 1,143,929
Barley	"	26.6	27.5	27.0	278,166	400,295	--- 347,696
Rye	"	12.5	14.2	12.8	21,558	29,678	--- 21,986
Flaxseed	"	9.1	8.3	7.4	37,959	41,258	--- 42,124
Rice	100 lb. bag	3/2,254	3/2,931	3/2,890	42,756	53,532	--- 46,315
Hay, all	ton	1.39	1.49	1.42	103,648	112,782	--- 107,111
Hay, wild	"	.83	.74	.72	11,849	9,097	--- 8,763
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.19	2.08	2.00	41,315	59,195	--- 59,343
Hay, clover and timothy 4/	"	1.41	1.46	1.34	29,509	24,174	--- 20,566
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.03	1.16	1.01	6,354	4,708	--- 4,488
Beans, dry edible (cleaned)	100 lb. bag	3/1,028	3/1,100	3/1,104	16,103	16,968	--- 16,074
Peas, dry field	"	3/1,137	3/ 899	3/1,312	3,868	2,525	--- 4,802
Potatoes: 5/	cwt.						
Winter	"	154.1	171.4	178.2	3,284	5,175	--- 6,022
Early spring	"	128.7	147.3	148.0	2,994	3,800	--- 3,923
Late spring	"	130.9	151.5	146.7	26,838	26,948	--- 24,069
Early summer	"	76.8	100.0	89.2	9,800	11,058	--- 9,286
Late summer	"	150.4	166.6	171.6	33,269	31,682	--- 33,917
Fall	"	162.6	168.8	6/	150,175	148,383	--- 6/
Total		148.7	160.6	6/	226,360	227,046	--- 6/
Sweetpotatoes 5/	cwt.	52.8	61.4	54.7	20,051	20,946	--- 15,684
Tobacco	lb.	1,236	1,467	1,370	2,128,194	2,195,788	--- 1,890,888
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	20.7	25.5	26.0	6,689	7,251	--- 6,555
Sugar beets	"	14.5	16.5	16.2	11,167	12,228	--- 12,755
Hops	lb.	1,431	1,556	1,579	53,154	36,874	--- 38,839
Pasture	pct	7/ 84	7/ 83	7/ 71	---	---	---

1/ Revised--based on 1954 Census and other data. 2/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March. 3/ Pounds. 4/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 5/ Averages 1949-54. 6/ First estimate will be published August 10, 1956. 7/ Condition July 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1956

CROP	bu.	PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average		Indicated	
		1945-54	1955	June 1, 1956	July 1, 1956
Apples, Com'l. crop	1/ 105,920	106,234	---	89,263	
Peaches	1/ 66,989	1/ 51,827	61,843	64,412	
Pears	1/ 30,230	29,622	29,327	30,377	
Grapes	ton 1/ 2,906	3,237	---	2,974	
Cherries (12 States)	1/ 212	1/ 263	2/ 184	178	
Apricots (3 States)	1/ 215	1/ 281	197	195	

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 2/ Includes forecast for sour cherries in 5 Great Lakes States as of June 15.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average		Indicated	
	1944-53	1953	1954	1955
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges and Tangerines	116,346	130,870	135,445	136,335
Grapefruit	49,262	48,370	42,170	45,400
Lemons	13,001	16,130	14,000	13,000

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS				
	Average		1955	1956	Average		1955	1956
	1945-54	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	1945-54	Millions	Millions	Millions
May	12,348	12,844	12,974	5,812	5,579	5,557		
June	12,289	12,520	12,656	4,928	4,951	4,961		
Jan. - June Incl.	61,474	65,004	67,352	32,848	32,044	32,190		

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1945-54		1955		1956	
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent 1/	bushels	cent 1/	bushels	cent 1/	bushels
Corn for grain	27.9	792,768	35.5	960,056	34.3	993,311
Wheat (old crop)	6.1	70,538	4.0	39,108	7.2	67,716
Oats (" ")	17.2	225,283	16.8	237,214	18.1	271,674
Barley (" ")	14.0	37,823	11.6	44,153	9.9	39,499
Rye (" ")	9.5	2,010	15.2	3,951	8.0	2,373
Flaxseed (" ")	2/ 6.9	2/ 2,584	7.3	3,008	2.3	969
Soybeans	3.4	8,219	9.6	32,755	1.9	7,131
Sorghum grain	---	---	---	---	5.8	13,991

1/ Percent of previous year's crop. 2/ Short-time average.

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average	1955 1/	1956	1956
	1945-54	Thousands	Thousands	percent of 1955
Corn, all	83,260	79,900	77,596	97.1
Wheat, all	67,192	47,255	50,466	106.8
Winter	47,810	33,660	35,372	105.1
All spring	19,383	13,595	15,094	111.0
Durum	2,489	1,348	2,484	184.3
Other spring	16,894	12,247	12,610	103.0
Oats	38,912	39,138	35,427	90.5
Barley	10,443	14,553	12,867	88.4
Rye	1,714	2,092	1,724	82.4
Flaxseed	4,190	4,982	5,685	114.1
Rice	1,879	1,826	1,602	87.7
Sorghums (including sirup)	13,277	20,874	19,897	95.3
Cotton 2/	22,746	17,506	16,962	96.9
Hay, all	74,382	75,549	75,595	100.0
Hay, wild	14,282	12,242	12,093	98.8
Hay, alfalfa	18,941	28,432	29,719	104.5
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	20,910	16,506	15,316	92.8
Hay, lespedeza	6,046	4,063	4,425	108.9
Beans, dry edible	1,579	1,543	1,456	94.4
Peas, dry field	344	281	366	130.2
Soybeans 4/	14,279	19,710	21,959	111.4
Soybeans for beans	12,698	18,668	20,953	112.2
Peanuts 4/	2,902	1,898	1,868	98.4
Potatoes: 5/				
Winter	21	30	34	111.9
Early spring	23	26	26	102.7
Late spring	206	178	164	92.2
Early summer	127	111	104	94.1
Late summer	223	190	198	103.9
Fall	924	879	875	99.6
Total	1,525	1,414	1,402	99.1
Sweetpotatoes 5/	378	341	287	84.0
Tobacco	1,726	1,497	1,380	92.2
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	323	284	252	88.8
Sugar beets	768	740	789	106.6
Hops	37	24	25	103.8

1/ Revised--based on 1954 Census and other data.

2/Acreage in cultivation July 1.

3/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

4/Grown alone for all purposes.

5/Averages 1949-54.

APPROVED:

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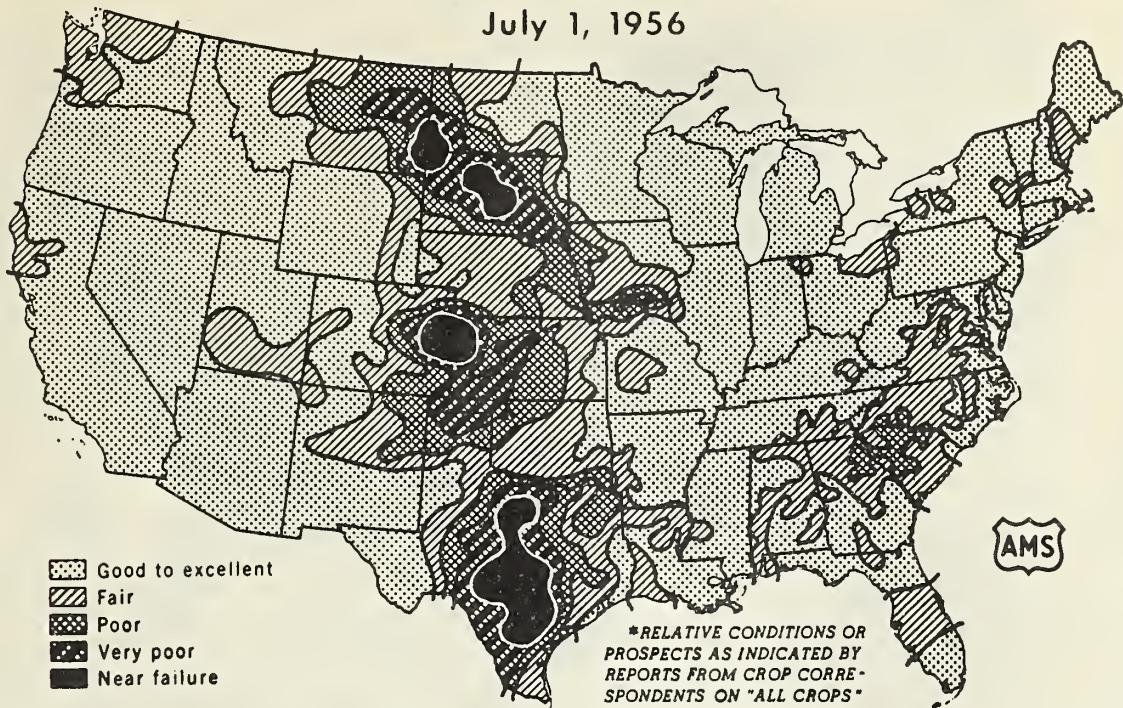
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## CROP PROSPECTS\*

July 1, 1956

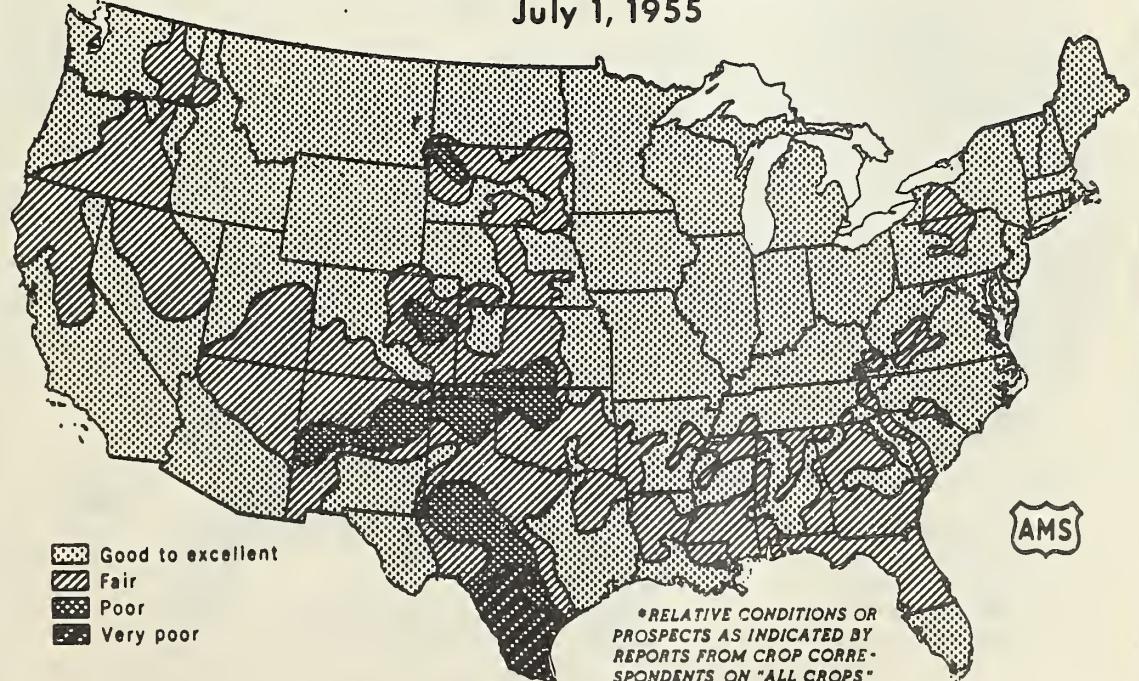


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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## CROP PROSPECTS\*

July 1, 1955



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1710-55 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

# PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

July 1, 1956



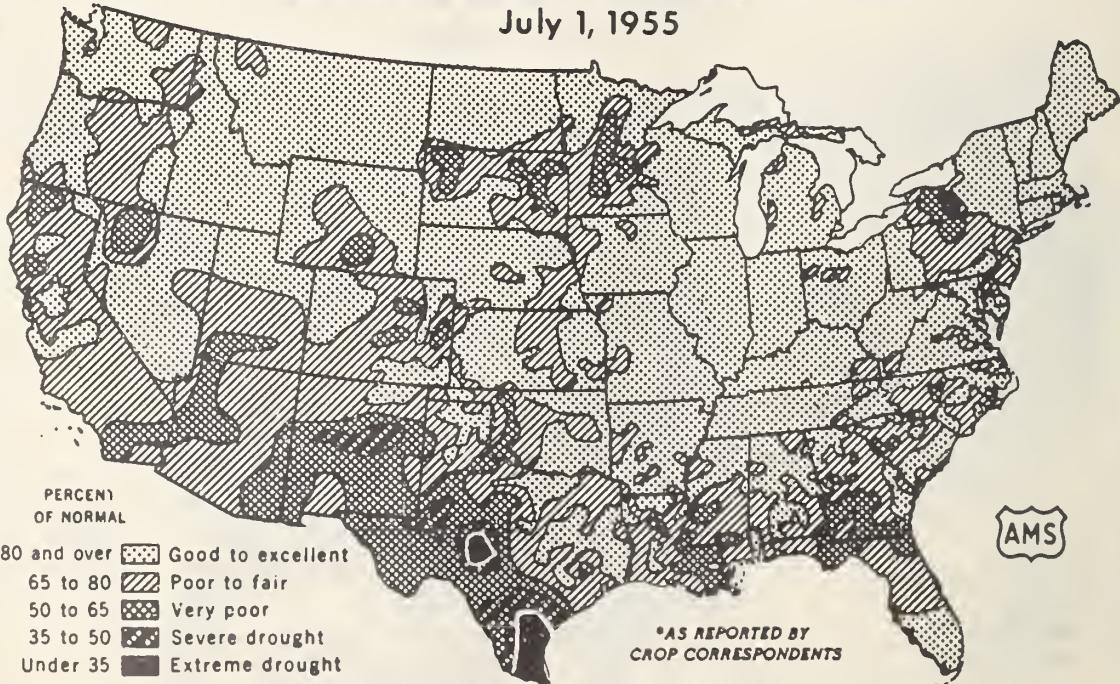
\*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

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# PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

July 1, 1955



\*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1711-55 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1956

Prospects point to a 1956 total crop production considerably below last year's near-record outturn but near the average of the past 5 years.

Acreage of all crops harvested will be about 1 percent less than in 1955. Total acreage loss appears to be about equal to 1955. Spring crop plantings, although late in many instances, generally were successfully completed with good stands. Yield prospects for most crops improved during June from moderate and generally well timed rainfall and temperatures which favored growth of late crops and aided grains nearing maturity. Rainfall east of the Rockies was mainly inadequate to bring on average pasture growth. Crops in some Great Plains areas, especially in the Dakotas, suffered severe drought damage. The critical July-August period for some important Midwestern sections remains hazardous because of subsoil moisture shortage. Weather from here on can make large changes in sectional and total crop output.

Reporters' appraisals of over-all crop prospects July 1, 1956 and 1955 shown in maps on page 5 present sectional differences in crop conditions. Less optimism than a year ago is expressed in most areas -- not surprising in view of the extremely late spring and general concern among farmers in many sections over slow forage growth and low soil moisture reserves. Recent developments in a number of crops, however, have been on the up-trend.

Food grain crops made generally favorable progress during the past month toward maturity in harvest and with the principal exception of severe deterioration from drought in some northern Plains areas. Winter wheat survived better than last year in a number of high-risk sections and the 35.4 million acres now estimated for harvest is 5 percent larger than in 1955. Yields have been higher than expected from many fields with production forecast 2 percent larger than in 1955. The average yield per acre, however, is below last year. Spring wheat acreage for harvest of 15.1 million acres includes 2.5 million of durum varieties -- 84 percent more than last year's small crop. Yield prospects are below last year after damage from drought during June in the Dakotas and Montana; the expected crop of 205 million bushels is 12 percent smaller than last year's. Rice production of 16.3 million bags falls 14 percent below last year's crop chiefly because of a 12 percent reduction in acreage. Rice yield prospects are excellent. Rye acreage and production are down slightly from last year to near average levels. The combined expected tonnage of wheat, rice, and rye is only 3 percent less than last year's production.

The corn crop now looks like 3.3 billion bushels, about the same as last year. Acreage for harvest of 77.6 million acres is down about 3 percent from last year to the smallest total of the century. Some good June rains in the Corn Belt have helped greatly. Even in sections with scanty soil moisture reserves the crop has a vigorous dark green "going places" look. Record early stages of growth in parts of Iowa and Illinois contrast with lateness in Ohio and in Middle Atlantic and North Atlantic States. The crop in southern States has more variable prospects than a year ago, although generally favorable. Oats acreage is down nearly 10

percent and prospective yields look much below last year's peak. The barley crop is smallest in 3 years chiefly because of acreage reductions in important producing States. Sorghum plantings are less extensive than expected in March. Reductions in all larger producing States except Nebraska place total acreage for harvest 5 percent below the record set last year. Rains needed for planting were not received during June in some sections. Also considerable potential or marginal sorghum acreage may be shifted to the Soil Bank acreage reserve.

Soybean acreage for all purposes this year will reach a new peak, 11 percent above last year's previous record. The acreage stature of this crop has grown rapidly in recent years reaching more than half that of oats, from which it has made large gains in Corn Belt States. A record high utilization of the crop for beans is expected with less than usual diversion to hay and other purposes. Flaxseed acreage has increased nearly a seventh over last year and now has prospects which seem likely to top last year's outturn by 2 percent. The peanut crop has good prospects from acreage 2 percent smaller than last year. The cotton acreage in cultivation July 1, estimated at 17 million acres is 3 percent below last year with good growing conditions reported in most areas, especially in western Cotton States.

Hay crops, after a slow and disappointing start, have prospects of providing tonnage which is above average, although 5 percent below the 1955 record total. The 75.6 million acres of harvest, practically unchanged in total from last year, includes more alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures than ever before. Offsetting reductions in acreage of clover-timothy, wild hay and other kinds have resulted largely from Midwestern drought and loss of stands or new seedings. Insect attacks on hay crops have been widespread this spring during periods of cool weather and slow growth but have met more resistance than usual from growers armed with effective equipment loaded with improved insecticides. Silage tonnage from meadows and pastures also is increasingly augmenting corn and other silage, to vary as well as increase the forage supply now being stored. Pastures in many areas have been poor during the season to date and on July 1 still have many shortcomings as indicated by the pasture maps on page 6. Reporters' pasture condition ratings are much below a year ago in West North Central, most South Central and South Atlantic States and for the Nation average sharply below a year ago and below average. Pacific Coast States and some Middle Atlantic States have much better pastures than a year ago. Range feed is reported at the lowest July 1, condition since 1934 after more than usual decline during June east of the Rockies. Most areas west of the Rockies have good grazing.

Other field crops have generally moved ahead with increasing growth rates in June although some are still behind usual stare for the date. Tobacco production from a reduced acreage is expected to be about one-seventh less than last year. Much of the crop was set late but yield prospects are good. Harvest of the crop is well along in earliest areas. Sugarcane acreage was reduced 11 percent below last year but excellent growth now indicates above average yields. Sugar beet acreage for harvest is up 7 percent from last year from increased plantings and less than usual abandonment.

Dry edible bean plantings have good prospects on a considerably reduced acreage. Dry field peas have thrived under favorable conditions in the Pacific Northwest and may make the largest crop in 9 years. The potato acreage from the different seasonal groups will total only slightly less than last year. The early summer crop is about one-sixth smaller than last year but the August-September late summer crop is up 7 percent. Fall potato acreage is slightly smaller than in 1955. Sweetpotatoes are growing on a sixth smaller acreage than last year.

Revised estimates for 1949-55 have been completed recently as a result of a comprehensive analysis of returns of the 1954 Census of Agriculture and other available data. All figures and comparisons presented in this report are based on the revised figures which also furnish the basis for estimates of 1956 acreage and production. Revised data by States for 1949-54 for major crops also are now available in U.S.D.A. Statistical Publication 185. The revisions from 1955 acreage used in the March Intentions Report are minor in most instances but invalidate close comparisons of 1956 acreages there shown with those now estimated. The trend of change for most of the 16 crops included in March still holds. Total crop acreage planted or growing in 1956 for 59 crops of 351 million acres is lowest since 1941, and about 3.8 million acres below last year. Principal decreases from last year were in oats, corn, and barley, cotton, rice, and tobacco. Crops with greatest acreage increase over last year are soybeans, flax, winter wheat and durum wheat. Significant shifts in harvested acreages from the 1955 pattern now appear likely. Abandonment of some crops has been less than anticipated. More durum wheat and flax was planted than expected. Harvested acreage expectations from the smaller 1956 plantings are about 3.6 million acres less than in 1955.

The past month brought many instances of the complex interactions between the weather, soils, plant enemies and other factors which affect growing plants but continue to defy long-range assessment. Winter wheat on many fields made almost miraculous use of minimum moisture and filled well during cool weather to turn out surprising yields and quality. Harvest in southern and central Great Plains has progressed ahead of last year's stages and is moving northward swiftly in North Central States. Spring grains in some parts of the central Plains got too much hot, dry weather before filling and considerable acreage dropped to near failure status or was cut for hay. Grains generally showed little evidence of rust. Meanwhile, areas of drought threatened in some South Atlantic States but many were eased along by rains which aided lagging progress of cotton, peanut and tobacco, held back by late plantings or poor growing weather.

The weather lottery as usual handed out wins and losses indiscriminately, sometimes on the same farm. Rains which watered and cooled row crop fields also damaged windrowed hay and in some Colorado sections turned to devastating hail. In the Pacific Northwest cool and rainy weather aided pastures and grain crops, helped the recovery of freeze-damaged fruit trees, but hampered hay harvest and damaged ripening cherries and strawberries. Cool weather and lack of excessive downpours in this region slowed the melting of mountain snowpacks and forestalled anticipated flood losses.

The 1956 planted acres of vegetables for commercial processing is 9 percent larger than last year although still slightly below average. More green lima beans, snap beans, green peas, beets, contracted kraut cabbage, sweet corn and tomatoes are coming along than last year but less early spring spinach and cucumbers for pickles.

The production of summer vegetables and melons this year is expected to be slightly smaller than that of 1955 with reduced acreage the largest factor in the decline. Vegetable crops generally prospered during June but harvest of early summer crops in some areas has been held back by delayed growth and may overlap more than usual with that of later marketings.

Stocks of corn on farms July 1, 1956 at 993 million bushels were 4 percent larger than a year earlier. Oats stocks of 272 million bushels were 15 percent larger and wheat stocks of about 68 million bushels were nearly three-fourths larger than the unusually low July 1, 1955 carryover. Barley stocks of 39 million bushels were 11 percent less than 1955 and rye, at 2.4 million, was down 40 percent. Soybeans stocks at 7.1 million bushels were only about a fifth as large as last year; flaxseed stocks did not reach a third of last year's on the same date. The initial estimate of July 1 sorghum stocks on farms showed carryover of 14 million bushels.

Total production of deciduous fruits is expected to be about 5 percent below both last year and average. Much of the decline from last year can be attributed to a 16 percent smaller apple crop, and an 8 percent smaller grape crop. In addition, the sweet cherry, sour cherry, and apricot crops are each expected to be about one-third less than last year. Partially offsetting these declines are the following increases: peaches estimated at one-fourth larger than last year; prunes 22 percent larger; plums 11 percent larger; and pears 3 percent larger.

The 1955-56 crop of oranges is estimated at 1 percent larger than that of 1954-55 and grapefruit is up 8 percent, but crops of lemons and limes are smaller. Prospects are favorable in nearly all areas for the 1956-57 citrus crops. In 1956, there will be more almonds than last year, about the same tonnage of walnuts, but less than one-half as many filberts.

June milk production was 1 percent above that of last year, 3 percent above average and highest for the month since 1945. The seasonal decline from May was sharper than average but the same as last year. By July 1 the rate per cow in crop reporters herds averaged 20.9 pounds per cow, well above average for the date and at record levels in all areas except Southeastern States.

Egg production in June matched that of a year earlier at a level 1 percent above average for the month. Increases over last June were shown in all areas except West North Central States which was down 6 percent. The half-year total production is nearly the same as in 1955. Flock numbers in June averaged 1 percent more than last year but laying rates were very slightly lower.

CORN: A corn crop of 3,267 million bushels--third largest of record--is forecast, compared with 3,242 million bushels produced last year and the average of 3,084 million bushels. A yield of 42.1 bushels per harvested acre is in prospect, exceeded only by the 42.5 bushels in 1948. This prospective yield is well above last year's 40.6 bushels and the average of 37.1 bushels. Yields are forecast above last year in all areas except the eastern Corn Belt and the southern States.

Farmers planted an estimated 79,016,000 acres to corn--3 percent under 1955. Except for relatively small acreages in the West and Southwest, soil moisture was adequate at planting time and abandonment is expected to be small this year. The acreage for harvest for all purposes is indicated at 77,596,000 acres. This is about 3 percent below last year, approximately 7 percent under the 10-year average, and the lowest acreage for harvest since 1892.

Part of the acreage reduction is the result of allotment controls, but as usual, many farmers in the commercial corn areas are planting well above their allotments. Some land normally in corn will go into the new "Soil Bank" program but the full effect of the program on corn harvest cannot be determined at this time.

Plantings decreased nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million acres in the North Central States--all States showing declines except Wisconsin. All geographic regions showed less corn plantings than last year, with sharpest drops in the West and South Atlantic States. Shifts from corn to soybeans occurred in the main Corn Belt and from corn to sorghum grain in the dryer fringe areas.

Weather conditions were favorable during the planting season over most of the western Corn Belt. Planting was completed slightly earlier than usual in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri but was a week or more late in Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota. The Illinois crop was planted early and got off to an excellent start. Several southeastern States experienced unfavorable planting conditions. Unseasonably cool spells retarded germination but recent good growing weather has improved prospects.

Current Corn Belt yield prospects, at 46.3 bushels per acre, are well above the 43.8 bushels produced in 1955. June weather was generally favorable for growth. Wet soil in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan delayed cultivation and weed control has been a problem in many sections of these States. The Iowa and Illinois crops are in good to excellent condition. However, subsoil moisture is short and the cutterm is dependent on timely rains. Illinois corn averaged about 42 inches in height compared with a usual 30 inches in early July. Iowa corn is also well advanced, four-fifths of the acreage was "laid by" as of July 1, twice the usual amount by that date. Corn borer is threatening and some spraying is under way. Early corn is tasseling in southern Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. The crop in South Dakota and Nebraska is in good condition but inadequate moisture reserve is a serious threat. Minnesota and Wisconsin crops received adequate June rains.

Due to cool, wet weather, corn growth was delayed in the North Atlantic States but conditions improved during late June and yield prospects are slightly above last year and average. Considerable acreage has been shifted to short season hybrids. Planting delays and dry weather hurt corn prospects in parts of

the South. While average yields in the South Atlantic and South Central Regions are not expected to reach the high 1955 level, farmers still anticipate outputs well above average. Dry weather during June reduced prospective yields of early corn in the Carolinas and Georgia and continued drought has damaged the crop in central and south central Texas. South Central States, except Oklahoma and Texas, have had a generally favorable planting and growing season. Prospects in the West indicate an average yield similar to last year but a rather sharp reduction in acreage results in a production forecast about 13 percent under 1955.

STOCKS OF CORN ON FARMS: July 1 corn stocks on farms are estimated at 993 million bushels. This compares with 960 million bushels a year earlier, and is 25 percent above the 10-year average. The current total is larger than any year since 1950 but is nearly a fifth under the record high stocks of 1,229 million bushels in 1949.

The North Central States hold about 89 percent of all stocks on farms. Near record holdings are found in the East North Central States. The 477 million bushels still on farms in the West North Central States, equal to 43 percent of the 1955 corn crop, are the smallest in this region since 1952.

Feeding has been exceptionally heavy during the spring months in the South, but corn stocks are still well above last year in the South Atlantic States and nearly double the low 1955 stocks in the South Central region.

Disappearance of 507 million bushels during the April-June quarter was slightly under the average of 511 million, but 5 percent more than the previous year. Feeding and movement from farms was heavier during the past 3 months than for any April-June period since 1951.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is expected to total 922 million bushels, nearly the same as the June 1 forecast. The prospective crop is 2 percent less than the 1955 crop of 937 million bushels and 20 percent smaller than the average production of 1,148 million bushels. Winter wheat production estimated at 717 million bushels is 47 million more than the June 1 estimate and 14 million above 1955. All spring wheat production is estimated at 205 million bushels compared with 234 million bushels in 1955 and the average of 275 million bushels. Durum production is expected to greatly exceed last year's production with July 1 prospects indicating a crop of 31 million bushels compared with 20.1 million bushels harvested in 1955.

Total acreage of all wheat harvested for grain in 1956 is expected to be the second smallest since 1942. The indicated 50.5 million acres for harvest is 3.2 million--7 percent--more than the acreage harvested in 1955 but 17 million--25 percent--less than average. The 61.4 million acres seeded in the fall of 1955 and the spring of 1956 is 5 percent more than the 58.2 million acres seeded a year earlier but is 18 percent less than average.

Current indications point to an all wheat abandonment and diversion of nearly 11 million acres--18 percent of the total acreage planted. This compares with 19 percent, or nearly 11 million acres not harvested for grain last year.

WINTER WHEAT: A winter wheat crop of 717 million bushels is in prospect for 1956, 47 million bushels more than forecast last month. This is nearly 2 percent above the 703 million bushels produced last year and compares with the average of 874 million bushels. The yield per harvested acre is estimated at 20.3 bushels, which compares with last year's record equalling 20.9 bushels and the average of 18.3 bushels.

In the southern Great Plains wheat area, harvest brought pleasant surprises to many growers as the outturn was generally above earlier expectations and in some areas was much higher than expected. Moisture received during late May, and continuing through June in subsistence to ample proportions, along with periods of favorable temperature, was quite beneficial to the filling of heads. Many fields that headed on short straw produced average or above average yields. Light to moderate amounts of rainfall over the middle and northern Great Plains area near the end of June came too late to benefit wheat with yield prospects in Iowa, South Dakota, Wyoming and parts of Nebraska less than a month ago. Harvesting is nearing completion in the southern States and has progressed as far north as Nebraska and eastward to Maryland. On the basis of grain harvested to date, the 1956 crop gives promise of excellent quality.

The Kansas crop showed improvement during June and generally exceeded pre-harvest expectations in all areas of the State. In view of the very limited amount of precipitation that was received between seeding and harvest, most growers found it hard to believe that an average crop could be produced. Shriveled kernels and low test weights failed to materialize and to the contrary, test weights and protein were generally above average resulting in a crop of excellent quality. Except in northern and eastern counties, ideal weather conditions prevailed during most of the harvest period. By July 1, nearly 90 percent of the crop had been harvested with only a limited portion of the crop in northern counties to be cut. This compares with about 50 percent of the crop being harvested by the same date a year ago.

The wheat crop in Nebraska held its own during June as the adverse effects of high temperatures and moisture deficiencies were largely overcome by scattered showers. Harvest started much earlier than usual, as high temperatures in early June pushed the crop to maturity, but rains the last part of June delayed harvest to the point that the progress of harvest is about the same as last year. Hail caused serious loss in local areas over the Panhandle and some southern counties. Grain harvested prior to the rains was of good quality with average or above test weight.

The Colorado crop made some recovery during June as moisture over the northeastern part of the State gave new life to a considerable acreage that was not expected to be harvested on June 1. Plant maturity was hastened by above normal temperatures with harvest getting underway unusually early. By July 1, nearly all of the wheat in the Colorado Plains even to the northeastern corner of the State was combined. Quality of the grain is good as average test weight and above average protein content were reported.

Development of wheat in the East North Central and Northeast areas was slow early in the season due to unseasonably cool temperatures. Warm temperatures and adequate moisture supplies during June brought the crop along

rapidly with steadily increasing yield prospects. Near record yields are now expected over much of the area. Harvest was beginning in volume in southern areas by July 1. Harvest is expected to be about a week to 10 days later than usual over most of the area.

Most southern States east of Texas and Oklahoma enjoyed a bountiful harvest with several States obtaining record yields. June weather favored maturity and enabled harvest to proceed at a rapid pace with harvest nearing completion by the end of the month.

Wheat prospects in the Northwest improved during June with adequate moisture supplies and average or above temperatures increasing yield prospects in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Yield prospects in Montana declined slightly from a month earlier and are well below last year. Warm, dry weather continued to hold down the expected yield and gave rapid plant development. In eastern Montana, drought conditions have materially reduced yields with heads below normal in size on short straw.

The acreage of winter wheat seeded last fall is estimated at 45 million acres, an increase of nearly 2 percent from the previous year but 18 percent below the 10-year average. The 35.4 million acres estimated for harvest this year represents an increase of more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million acres over 1955 but is more than a fourth smaller than average. Abandonment is now indicated at 21 percent, 3 percentage points below last year but well above the average of 13 percent. Abandonment of seeded acreage has been unusually heavy in eastern Colorado, west central Kansas, New Mexico, the Panhandle area of Texas and Oklahoma, Montana and Washington. Areas of the southern Plains States were plagued by a moisture deficiency during the winter and spring, leaving a large acreage not worth harvesting. A heavy snow pack accompanied by severe winter weather sharply reduced the acreage for harvest in Washington with more moderate reductions in Oregon and Idaho. Heavy abandonment of acreage occurred in Montana as a succession of dry soil conditions at seeding, light snowfall and extremely severe winter weather took their toll. Nearly a third of the seeded acreage was abandoned in the Washington, Montana, Idaho and Oregon area.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Production of spring wheat is forecast at 205 million bushels, a decrease of 47 million bushels from the June 1 estimate. A crop of this size would be 12 percent below the 1955 production of 234 million bushels and 25 percent below average. Prospective yield per harvested acre at 13.6 bushels compares with 17.2 bushels in 1955 and the average of 14.2 bushels.

The estimated 16.4 million acres planted to durum and other spring wheat is 17 percent above last year but 19 percent below average. An estimated abandonment of 7.7 percent of the planted acreage leaves 15.1 million acres to be harvested for grain, 11 percent more than in 1955 but 22 percent less than average. Abandonment was 2.7 percent last year and the average is 3.8 percent.

DURUM WHEAT: Durum wheat production for 1956 is estimated at 30,991,000 bushels. This is 10 million bushels more than last year and 6 times as great as the very short production of only 5 million bushels in 1954 when the crop was severely damaged by rust. The threat of rust

damage is considered minor this year since only a few rust spores had been observed by July 1 in the important producing areas.

Production prospects are above last year in each of the 4 producing States, especially Montana which has doubled its production and accounts for half of the increase in the Nation's crop. In South Dakota, yield prospects have been sharply reduced by drought. In Minnesota and North Dakota, the crop has made good progress, although development is about a week behind last year, due to later seedings.

The 1956 planted acreage of durum wheat, estimated at 2,634,000 acres, is nearly double the acreage planted in 1955 and exceeds the March 1 intended acreage by a third. The increase over the intended acreage is largely the result of a change announced in mid-March in the wheat acreage allotment program. The change liberalized the allotments for durum wheat, thereby encouraging farmers to plant larger acreages than planned.

In Montana, the planted acreage increased more than threefold and totaled over 1 million acres this year. North Dakota is still the leading State with 1,347,000 planted acres, 34 percent above last year's acreage. South Dakota's planted acreage of 210,000 acres is nearly triple the 1955 acreage while Minnesota's small acreage is almost twice last year's total. Seeding was delayed in most areas by cold, wet weather but otherwise the crop was planted under favorable conditions.

Growers in the 4 producing States expect to harvest 2.5 million acres which would be an 84 percent increase over the acreage harvested last year. Abandonment is indicated at 5.7 percent compared with 2.7 percent in 1955 and the average of 5.4 percent. Drought conditions in South Dakota has resulted in heavy abandonment with a fourth of the seeded acreage not expected to be harvested for grain.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Production of spring wheat other than durum is estimated at 174 million bushels, 39 million less than 1955 and 3 million less than 1954 when rust caused heavy loss. Based on developments to July 1, rust is not expected to be a threat to yields this year. Hot, dry weather has sharply reduced yield prospects in South Dakota, eastern Montana, and southwestern and western border counties of North Dakota. In other areas of North Dakota and in Minnesota, per acre yield prospects are mostly good, but the crop is later than last year.

In Northwestern States, production is expected to be sharply higher this year. Washington is expected to have a crop of 16 million bushels, 4 times as much as last year's production of about 4 million bushels. Oregon's prospects are 2 million bushels higher, while in Idaho the crop is expected to total 17 million bushels, the same as last year.

The 1956 planted acreage of other spring wheat is estimated at 13.7 million acres, an increase of about 1.1 million acres over last year and the intended acreage reported March 1 by farmers. At that time they planned to seed about the same acreage as in 1955.

All of the important producing States report a planted acreage of other spring wheat equal to or larger than last year. The increase is most noticeable in Washington, Oregon, and Montana. These States suffered a heavy loss of winter wheat acreage, most of which was reseeded with spring wheat. The larger seed supply of rust-resistant varieties has revived interest in wheat growing in parts of the mid-Western producing area, particularly west central Minnesota where rust damage was especially severe in 1954.

Wet, cold weather delayed seeding in the Red River Valley area of North Dakota and Minnesota but the crop was generally seeded under favorable conditions. Drought conditions over much of South Dakota and eastern areas of Montana have seriously damaged the crop with a significant acreage expected to be abandoned. Based on conditions as of July 1, the Nation's growers expected to harvest 12.6 million acres, an increase of 3 percent over last year but a fourth below average. Abandonment of planted acreage is indicated at 8.1 percent compared with 2.7 percent in 1955 and the average of 3.7 percent.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Old wheat carried over on U.S. farms July 1, 1956 totaled 67.7 million bushels. While these stocks are about three-fourths larger than the unusually low 39.1 million bushels carry-over on farms July 1, 1955, they are 4 percent under the average July 1 stocks of 70.5 million bushels. The July 1, 1956 estimate amounts to 7.2 percent of the 1955 production in the U.S. with stocks on farms in the late harvest States of Montana (27.3 million bushels) and North Dakota (16.9 million bushels) comprising 65 percent of the U. S. stocks on farms.

Disappearance of wheat from farms during the past quarter (April 1-July 1, 1956) amounted to 150.4 million bushels--12 percent less than disappearance in the same quarter a year ago and 3 percent less than the average. Farm disappearance largely represented movement of CCC-owned wheat to elevator space in order to provide on-farm storage for the new crop, harvest of which has moved northward to Nebraska.

OATS: The 1956 oats crop, forecast at 1,144 million bushels, based on July 1 prospects, is the smallest crop since 1943. It is 24 percent below last year's near-record outturn, and 14 percent below average. A Nation-wide reduction in acreage harvested and below average yields in important producing areas of the North Central States largely accounted for the smaller crop this year.

The season to date has not been favorable for growth and development of oats. Seedings were delayed by wet weather in the eastern Lake States and the Northeastern States. In contrast, the crop suffered from dry weather in the West North Central States. The portion of seeded acreage that will not be harvested for grain is larger than usual. Smaller crops than last year were indicated on July 1 for all regions except the winter oats areas of the South Atlantic and South Central States. In these areas, most of the oats were already harvested by the end of June with production 15 percent and 3 percent, respectively, larger than the frost-damaged 1955 crop.

The prospective production of only 903 million bushels in the North Central States, which normally produce about four-fifths of the Nation's oats, is 27 percent below last year's near-record large crop, and the smallest in 12 years. Indicated crops are less than half of last year in South Dakota and Nebraska; Iowa and Michigan crops are 44 percent below, and declines from last year in other States in this region range from 9 to 22 percent.

The U.S. yield of 32.3 bushels per acre is 6 bushels below last year and 1.8 bushels below average. Yields of winter oats were generally good to excellent in the States from Louisiana and Arkansas eastward to the Atlantic. Prospective yields of the spring-sown crop in the northern half of the country vary greatly because of wide differences in seeding dates. Much of the late crop headed on short straw. Stands are thin and a poor fill was reported from several North Central States. Damage from insects and diseases has been limited although rust was in evidence in southern Minnesota and North Dakota.

Acreage seeded to oats for all purposes last fall and this spring is estimated at 44.5 million acres, a reduction of 6 percent from the record 47.4 million acres seeded for 1955 production, but about equal to the average. The reduction is shared by a large majority of States across the country. Contributing causes to the acreage decline were the low income per acre from the large 1955 crop, large carryover stocks, and a planting season so greatly delayed by rains and cool weather that some intended seedings were not made.

The acreage combined and threshed for grain is forecast at 35.4 million acres, 10 percent below last year, 9 percent below average, and the smallest in five years.

The acreage that will not be harvested for grain, including abandonment and diversion of acreage to hay, pasture and the Soil Bank is indicated at 9 million acres, or 20 percent of the seedings. This proportion of the seeded acreage not harvested is about equal to that of 1936 and is exceeded only by the 27.2 percent in 1934, both of which were extreme drought years.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Carryover of old-crop oats on farms July 1 is estimated at 272 million bushels, substantially the same as the record holdings of 1946. This is 15 percent more than a year earlier and 21 percent more than average. The large current stocks are attributed entirely to large crops produced during the last two years as disappearance from farms during the past 12 months exceeded that of any recent year. Farmers in all regions of the country except the South Atlantic and South Central States had more oats on hand July 1 than a year earlier. As usual, the bulk of the stocks are in the 12 North Central States. This area had 244 million bushels, or 90 percent of the U.S. total. States with the largest holdings are Iowa, 46.4 million bushels; Minnesota, 45.5 million; South Dakota, 32.6 million; Wisconsin, 25.0 million and Illinois 21.3 million bushels.

Disappearance of oats from farms since the beginning of the crop year July 1, 1955 totaled 1,465 million bushels, 7 percent more than in the previous year and 13 percent above average. This disappearance was exceeded only by the 1946 crop year.

SOYBEANS: For the seventh consecutive year the acreage planted to soybeans sets a new record. Soybeans planted alone for all purposes is estimated at 22 million acres, about 1 percent above the March 1 intended acreage, but 11 percent above last year, the previous high. Of the total (alone plus interplanted) acreage planted to soybeans this year, about 21 million acres will be harvested for beans, if growers carry out their intentions as of July 1. This would be about one-eighth above the record 18.7 million acres harvested in 1955 and nearly two-thirds above the 10-year average. The first forecast of 1956 soybean production will be made as of August 1.

Soybeans were planted under widely varying conditions this year. Cool weather early delayed plantings in some areas while favorable field conditions plus warm weather in May speeded planting in some States. However, for the Scybelt as a whole planting was completed in good time and by July 1 the crop had made very favorable growth. Future progress will depend even more than usual on ample and timely rains as subsoil moisture is deficient in many areas especially in parts of Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois.

In the North Central area, the planted acreage is 11 percent above last year, with increases indicated in all the major producing States. The sharpest acreage gains are in Minnesota and Iowa -- each report 18 percent above 1955. In Minnesota the crop was planted a little later than usual, but as a result of abundant moisture supplies and warm weather, the crop has made rapid progress. The Iowa crop was planted earlier than usual and has made good progress after recent rains; however, some sections are still in need of additional moisture. Illinois, the heaviest producing State, shows a gain of 9 percent over last year. Plantings in Illinois were a little earlier than last year and virtually complete by mid-June. The crop is up to a good stand and making good progress. Ohio also reports a 9 percent increase over last year but there the crop was planted from one to two weeks late with about one-third of the acreage planted after June 10. However, ample moisture supplies and favorable temperatures are moving the crop along fast. Smaller acreage gains are reported in Indiana -- 6 percent over last year -- and Missouri -- 5 percent above 1955.

The South Atlantic States indicate an increase of 20 percent above last year, the highest percentage gain of any of the soybean producing areas. Substantial increases are reported in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Florida. In the South Central area the two major producing States of Arkansas and Mississippi show increases over 1955 of 14 and 15 percent, respectively. Planting in this area started early and progressed rapidly with little difficulty because of weather conditions. Moisture supplies are generally ample and the crop to July 1 had made excellent progress.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of soybeans on farms July 1 are estimated at only 7.1 million bushels, less than one-fourth the 32.8 million bushels on hand a year ago. The 10-year average July 1 farm stocks are 8.2 million bushels.

Disappearance from farms of 52.7 million bushels from April 1 to July 1 was about one-third less than that of last year since farm stocks on April 1 were already at a relatively low level. However, it is still the third highest of record and over 50 percent above the average of 34.0 million bushels for the quarter.

During the April 1 to July 1 period, a large part of the farm disappearance was for seeding the record 1956 acreage. Planting was virtually completed by July 1. With favorable prices prevailing during the quarter and with prospects of a large 1956 crop, farmers sold most of their remaining supplies. Of the farm stocks on hand July 1, about 6.2 million bushels were in the North Central area. Illinois accounts for one-third of these with Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota and Iowa having most of the remainder.

BARLEY: The 1956 barley crop is forecast at 347.7 million bushels on the basis of July 1 conditions. Such a prospect, while 13 percent less than the large 1955 crop of 400.3 million bushels, is 25 percent greater than average. The smaller 1956 crop compared with 1955 is mostly the result of a decline in the acreage for harvest. The prospective 1956 yield of 27.0 bushels per acre is one-half bushel lower than last year but is above the average of 26.6 bushels. Drought conditions prevailing over the western Great Plains have not only resulted in considerable abandonment of acreage but have reduced yields on the acreage remaining for harvest. In Minnesota the production of barley continues to shift toward lower-yielding northern districts where prospective yields were reduced by excessive moisture and heat during June.

The acreage seeded to winter and spring barley is estimated at 14,833,000 acres—9 percent under the 16,348,000 acres sown for 1955 but one-fourth more than the average. The decline in barley this year follows the downward trend in the acreage of feed grains in most Central and Western States, including the important barley States of North Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana. Exceptions are increased seedings in South Dakota, Nebraska, Oregon, and California where farm stocks are relatively low. Increased seedings are also shown for some of the Atlantic States where barley is gaining favor as winter cover and pasture as well as a grain crop. The greater than average acreage in the U.S. results largely from the seeding of barley as an alternative to allotment crops.

Conditions as of July 1 indicate 12,867,000 acres will be harvested for grain. This is 12 percent less than the 14,533,000 acres harvested in 1955, yet 23 percent more than average. Crop failures are extensive in South Dakota, Nebraska, western Kansas, eastern Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas. The indicated 13 percent of seeded acreage which will not be harvested for grain in the Nation compares with 11 percent for last year and the average.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Old-crop barley in farm storage July 1, 1956, is estimated at 39,499,000 bushels, 11 percent less than the 44,153,000 bushels on July 1, 1955, but 4 percent more than the July 1 average. Among principal barley States, the large increase in stocks compared with last year on Montana farms were more than offset by substantially reduced holdings in Minnesota, North Dakota, and California.

Disappearance from farms April 1-July 1, 1956, approximated 77 million bushels, 5 percent above the previous record disappearance of 73.6 million bushels during the same quarter last year, and nearly double the average.

RYE: Rye production is indicated at 22.0 million bushels, about one-fourth smaller than the 1955 production but about 2 percent more than average. The smaller crop than in 1955 generally reflects the unfavorable conditions under which rye was started last fall followed by spring and early summer droughts, especially in most of the important North Central States. The yield per acre is estimated at 12.8 bushels compared with 14.2 bushels from the 1955 crop and the average of 12.5 bushels.

Slightly more than one-half of the 1956 rye production is in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana, and Illinois. Last year this group of States accounted for about two-thirds of the U.S. crop. While each of these States expects smaller crops than last year, most of the reduction is expected in North and South Dakota. In the Dakotas, only

two-thirds as much acreage is indicated to be harvested for grain as in 1955 and, with yields expected to be below last year and average, total production will be only about one-half of the 1955 crop. In Indiana, Illinois, and Minnesota, about one-fifth less acreage is expected to be harvested for grain, but yields per acre should be about the same as last year. Nebraska expects to harvest a one-fifth larger acreage than last year but yields are below last year and average. Most other States expect to harvest about the same to some more acreage for grain than in 1955.

The estimated 1,724,000 acres of rye for harvest as grain in all States is about one-fifth less than last year but slightly more than average. Most of the acreage not harvested for grain is plowed under as a green manure crop or used for hay and pasture.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old-crop rye on farms July 1 totaled 2,373,000 bushels, 40 percent less than a year earlier but 18 percent more than the 10-year average. Old-crop rye remaining on farms in most of the important producing North Central States was considerably less than a year ago, except in Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska where slightly larger stocks were reported. Farm stocks were generally larger than a year ago in a majority of the other less important producing States. Five of the major producing States comprising Illinois, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Nebraska had about three-fourths of the Nation's farm stocks. Disappearance of 8,943,000 bushels of rye from farms during the April-June quarter was the highest of record and more than double the disappearance of 4,357,000 bushels during the same period in 1955.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is forecast at 42.1 million bushels, 2 percent more than was produced in 1955 and a tenth larger than average. The expected increase over last year is due to a sharp increase in planted acreage as yields are expected to be below 1955.

Plantings of this year's crop in the three most important flax States--the Dakotas and Minnesota, where 95 percent of the U.S. production is expected, were made under favorable conditions but later than usual. North Dakota experienced a relatively late spring that delayed or prevented seeding the full intended acreage of early spring grains. This caused a shift to flax, a crop adapted to relatively late seeding, and giving promise of a favorable cash return. Cool temperatures and wet soils delayed seedings in Minnesota with a considerable acreage seeded after June 1. With the exception of South Dakota, moisture supplies are generally favorable in the main flax producing areas, and fields are up to good stands with plant growth progressing satisfactorily. Early seeded fields are in or past the bloom stage with late seeded fields just emerging.

Farmers have planted an estimated 6,080,000 acres of flax this year, the second largest of record, and nearly 16 percent more than last year. The acreage planted exceeds the March intentions acreage by 11 percent. More

acres were planted this year than last in all major flax producing States with only the minor flax States of California, Texas, and Arizona reporting less acres planted. In North Dakota, where nearly two-thirds of the U.S. acreage is planted this year, seedings are 16 percent above 1955. South Dakota growers increased their acreage 9 percent, and Minnesota seeded acreage is more than a fifth larger than last year. Montana flax acreage increased nearly two-thirds over last year as much abandoned winter wheat acreage was re-seeded to flax. Acreage planted in Texas was only half as large as the previous year and California seedings only four-fifths as large.

Abandonment is expected to be more than 6 percent compared with 5.2 percent in 1955 and the average of 4.5 percent. Acreage to be harvested is estimated at 5.7 million acres, the second largest of record, 14 percent more than was harvested last year and 36 percent more than the 10-year average.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Carryover of old-crop flaxseed on farms July 1 is estimated at 969,000 bushels, the second smallest since records were started in 1948. This is less than a third of the flaxseed carried over on farms a year earlier and only slightly more than a third of the 1948-54 average. Nearly all of these stocks were in the Dakotas and Minnesota -- 92 percent of the U. S. total. Over 600,000 bushels, or 63 percent, were on North Dakota farms, with 202,000 bushels, or 21 percent, in South Dakota.

Disappearance of 6.9 million bushels from farms during the April-June quarter is only about two-thirds as large as a year ago but is more than a tenth larger than the average disappearance for the quarter.

COTTON: The acreage of cotton in cultivation on July 1, 1956 is estimated at 16,962,000 acres. This is 3 percent less than the 17,506,000 acres in cultivation July 1, 1955, and compares with the 10-year average of 22,746,000 acres.

The 1956 allotment of 17.4 million acres is about 4 percent less than the 1955 allotment of 18.2 million acres. Acreage in cultivation this year is equal to 97.3 percent of the allotment. This percentage compares with 96.4 last year, 92.4 in 1954 and 85.9 in 1950. The 1938-43 average was 86.2 percent. State changes in acreage from last year are in general agreement with shifts in allotments.

In the Carolinas and Georgia, unfavorable weather resulted in considerable replanting. Stands there are only fair and the crop is somewhat later than usual. In the central Belt, the early season was variable but has been generally favorable and the crop is making good progress with fields well cultivated and plants fruiting rapidly in early areas. While moisture in most of Texas was generally adequate for planting and germination, scattered localities had inadequate moisture for planting. As of July 1 irrigated cotton was very good but dryland crop prospects were extremely variable. In south central Texas, where rains have been negligible since early May, prospects are poor with some acreage being diverted to the Soil Bank. Soils are dry in the southern Low Rolling Plains with all dryland acreage needing rains. The crop is making excellent progress in the far-western cotton States.

Emergence of boll weevils has been very heavy. In early areas of the Cotton Belt, boll weevil infestation was increasing rapidly in untreated fields in late June and is a serious threat unless controlled. Insecticides are being widely used and weather conditions have permitted effective applications so far.

By July 1 the acreage of cotton diverted to the Soil Bank was negligible in all States. Abandonment of the 1955 acreage in cultivation July 1 from natural causes was 1.3 percent with an additional 1.9 percent removed for compliance with allotments. Natural abandonment for 1946-55 averaged 2.5 percent.

HAY: Production of all hay is estimated at 107,111,000 tons, 5 percent less than the record crop harvested last year but 3 percent larger than average. Less hay is indicated for all regions east of the Rocky Mountains, but the bulk of the reduction in prospects is in the Plains States from Nebraska and Iowa southward through Texas. Hay crops in the Western States are larger than last year. Expected tonnage of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is slightly larger than in 1955 while the tonnage of all other major kinds of hay is below last season.

Low temperatures during most of April and early May retarded growth of hay crops in the northern two-thirds of the country. Harvest got under way later than last year. However, by the end of June first cuttings of alfalfa had been largely completed, and harvest of clover hay was well along except in the extreme northern States.

This year's crop of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures, estimated at 59,343,000 tons is slightly larger than last year and two-fifths larger than average. Tonnage of this hay has increased sharply in the past 7 years. Quality of the crop harvested is good except in the Northern States where frequent showers in June were unfavorable for field curing.

Production of clover-timothy and clover and grass hay is forecast at 20,566,000 tons, 15 percent less than in 1955. A sharp reduction in acreage and lower yields in the North Central region account for most of the decline. Production in Iowa, the leading State last year, is down 57 percent and the Missouri crop is down 49 percent.

Lespedeza prospects are quite varied. Dry weather in the South-eastern States has resulted in thin stands and retarded growth to date. Timely rains would materially improve prospects in most lespedeza producing areas. Prospective production, forecast at 4,488,000 tons, is 5 percent below last year. This tonnage would be a third less than usual due largely to the smaller than average acreage to be cut.

Wild hay production is forecast at 8,763,000 tons, 4 percent less than the 1955 harvested tonnage. Such production, if realized, would be the smallest since 1936. Cool spring weather and limited moisture have retarded growth in the major wild hay producing States of Nebraska, the Dakotas, and Montana. Prospective production is below last year in all States except Nebraska and a number of the western States.

Farmers and ranchers expect to cut 75.6 million acres of all hay in 1956. This exceeds slightly last year's total of 75.5 million which was the largest acreage cut in the past 10 years. In the North Central Region, where more than half of the Nation's hay acreage is concentrated, farmers will harvest about the same acreage as last year. Drought conditions during 1955 in this area resulted in a failure of many new seedings of clover, but the reduction in clover was offset by increases in alfalfa and grain hay. Elsewhere in the country there is little change from last year's acreage--small increases are forecast for the North Atlantic and Western Regions, and equally small decreases are shown for the South Atlantic and South Central States.

There is considerable variation in changes from last year by kinds of hay. The acreage of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is estimated at 29,719,000 acres, nearly 5 percent larger than last season. Practically all States contribute to the increase except in the area of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas where drought conditions have been a large factor in reducing alfalfa acreage. The Nation's acreage of this hay has increased substantially in recent years. The 1956 acreage is the largest of record and 61 percent more than in 1949.

Acreage of clover, timothy, and clover-grass mixtures expected to be cut for hay in 1956, estimated at 15,316,000 acres, is 7 percent less than last year. This is the fourth consecutive year of reduction and the smallest acreage of record. In the North Central Region a 14 percent reduction from last year is indicated, due in part to the failure of many new clover seedings last fall and this winter and spring as a result of extremely dry weather.

The prospective acreage of lespedeza to be cut for hay is forecast at 4,425,000 acres, 9 percent more than last year. This acreage is almost equal to that of 1953, reflecting some recovery from the sharply reduced acreages of 1954 and 1955 which resulted from adverse growing conditions. The acreage in Missouri, the leading lespedeza growing State, is 20 percent larger than last year. In Tennessee, the second ranking State, an increase of 8 percent is expected. Practically all lespedeza States share in the increased acreage.

The acreage of wild hay cut and to be cut in 1956 is indicated to be the smallest in 16 years. The estimated 12.1 million acres now planned for harvest compare with 12.2 million harvested in 1955. As usual, the acreage of wild hay finally cut this season will be influenced by the relative hay supply-need situation as the growing season progresses.

PEANUTS: The acreage of peanuts planted alone for all purposes, which includes the acreage for picking and threshing, hogging off and for other purposes, is estimated at 1,868,000 acres. This is down about 2 percent from last year when 1,898,000 acres were planted alone and is 36 percent below the average of 2,902,000 acres.

The Virginia-Carolina area, which benefited this year from an increase in allotments for types of peanuts in short supply, is the only area showing an increase over last year. Virginia is up 5 percent and North Carolina 3 percent. In the Southeast area both Alabama and Florida planted 2 percent fewer acres than in 1955 and Georgia 1 percent less. Growers in the Southwest area planted 5 percent less peanuts than last year with Texas down 6 percent and Oklahoma down 2 percent.

At the beginning of July the peanut crop was up to a good stand and making good progress in the Virginia-Carolina area. The crop in the Southeast area is off to the best start in many years. In the Southwest, peanuts in Oklahoma and northern Texas were in fairly good shape as scattered showers provided sufficient moisture to maintain growth. However, the dryland peanuts in south Texas are suffering badly from lack of rain. The Waller-Hempstead area is also very dry but peanuts here are not suffering as badly as in south Texas. The central Texas crop is still in fair condition, but plants are wilting in midday and additional moisture is needed in this area to maintain satisfactory growth.

The first estimate of acreage for picking and threshing and the first forecast of 1956 production will be published in the August crop report.

DRY BEANS: July 1 indications point to a production of 16,074,000 bags (100 pounds cleaned basis)--about 5 percent under the 1955 production but the same as the average. The indicated yield of 1104 pounds per acre is slightly above last year's yield of 1,100 pounds and well above the 10-year average of 1,028 pounds.

In the Northeast area, the Maine crop was planted a little later than usual, but is progressing favorably. Early planted beans in New York came up to good stands, but late planted stands are thin due to light June rainfall. The indicated yield is slightly above average. The Michigan crop was planted at the usual time with generally ample moisture supplies. Yields are expected to be about average, but a little lower than last year.

In the Northwest, above average yields are estimated for all producing States except Wyoming. Exceptionally good growing conditions in Idaho and Washington point to record high yields for both States. The Southwest (Pinto) area indicates yields below last year in all States. In northern Colorado the crop has suffered considerable hail damage. Conditions are spotted in the southwest non-irrigated area as a result of light rainfall during June. The indicated yield in New Mexico is above average, but below last year, while yields in Utah and Arizona are expected to be below average. California conditions on July 1 point to high yields this year for both limas and "other beans". Of the "other" varieties production of red kidney, cranberry and garbanzo is expected to be above last year, but due to the decreased acreage, production of other varieties may be smaller.

The 1956 planted acreage of dry beans is estimated at 1,521,000 acres, 8 percent below last year and, with the exceptions of 1951, 1952, and 1953, is the smallest seeded acreage since 1923. In the Northeast, Michigan, a major bean producing State, indicates no change in acreage, while a 10 percent reduction is indicated in New York. In the northwestern States reductions from last year range from 8 percent in Wyoming to 15 percent in Idaho. Most of the reduction in Idaho is in the contracted garden seed and Great Northern commercial bean acreage with only little change reported for Pintos and Small Reds. In the Southwest, Colorado, the leading Pinto producing State, shows a

reduction of 6 percent while New Mexico indicated no change from last year. A substantial decrease in large limas and "other beans" in California was only slightly offset by a larger baby lima acreage.

The harvested acreage of dry beans is estimated at 1,456,000 acres, about 6 percent below last year and 8 percent under the 10-year average. This indicates an abandonment of 4 percent compared with 6 percent in 1955. Favorable weather and good growing conditions point to a lighter abandonment although considerable hail damage in some localities of northern Colorado and dry conditions in southeastern Utah may result in heavy local loss of acreage.

DRY PEAS: Production of dry peas this year is expected to total 4,802,000 million bags (100 pounds cleaned basis). This is 90 percent above last year's very small crop and the highest production since 1947. The sharply increased production comes from increased acreage and excellent yield prospects. The U. S. cleaned yield is indicated at 1,312 pounds per acre compared with only 899 pounds last year and the average of 1,137 pounds per acre.

Growing conditions for dry peas have been exceptionally good this year, especially in the Pacific Northwest. All producing States report above-average yields with Idaho, Washington, and Oregon expecting record or near-record yields. The season in that area has been very favorable with warm weather during the planting season and cool weather during blossoming. Moisture conditions in the dry-land areas of Idaho and Washington are ample and water supplies are abundant in the irrigated areas.

The estimated 394,000 acres planted to dry peas this year is 26 percent above last year and the highest since 1947. All producing States indicate either an increase or the same acreage as in 1955. Most of the increased acreage is in Idaho and Washington, the two major producing States. Idaho shows a sharp gain -- 42 percent above last year -- while Washington indicates a smaller increase of 18 percent. In Washington the greatest increase is in the irrigated area of the Columbia River Basin with only a moderate rise in the Palouse area.

About 366,000 acres of dry peas are estimated for harvest in 1956, a 30 percent increase over last year and 6 percent above the 10-year acreage. Abandonment is expected to be near average but less than last year due to much better growing conditions.

ALL SORGHUMS: The acreage of all sorghums planted and to be planted in 1956 for grain, silage, forage, and syrup is estimated at 22,137,000 acres. If such an acreage is realized it would be 8 percent short of the record 23,964,000 acres planted in 1955 but would exceed any other year. Acreage to be harvested for all purposes in 1956 is estimated at 19,897,000 acres, or 5 percent below the record 1955 acreage of 20,874,000, and compares with the average of 13,277,000 acres.

The acreage planted to sorghums in Texas at 9,612,000 acres represents 43 percent of the Nation's total and is 1 percent below last year. In Kansas, the second ranking State, growers expect to plant 17 percent less acreage than the record 1955 plantings. The acreage of all sorghums

is down 14 percent in Oklahoma, and down 33 percent in Colorado. Nebraska, with an increase of 7 percent over last year, is the only major sorghum State showing increased plantings. The aggregate acreage planted to sorghums in these 5 States, where nearly nine-tenths of the Nation's sorghums is grown, is down 9 percent from last year. Soil moisture deficiencies delayed seeding in most of Kansas and Colorado and parts of Texas and Oklahoma. Low moisture supplies for planting contributed to the acreage reduction. However, in other producing areas, moisture conditions for planting and growth are generally satisfactory.

Producer reaction to provisions of the Soil Bank plan could not be accurately appraised by July 1. It is possible that intentions to plant abandoned Winter wheat acreage to sorghums in some areas may be changed and that such acreage will go into the Soil Bank.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of sorghum grain on farms July 1 are estimated at 13,991,000 bushels -- 5.8 percent of the 1955 production. This is the first year that July 1 farm stocks have been estimated. Farm stocks in Texas, at 6,674,000 bushels, represent 4.5 percent of the State production and are nearly half of the total U. S. farm stocks. Kansas, the second ranking State, has 2,161,000 bushels on farms -- 6.5 percent of production. Oklahoma farm stocks, at 1,296,000 bushels, represent 9.0 percent of production. Farm stocks in other important sorghum States are 950,000 bushels in Nebraska and 891,000 bushels in Colorado.

RICE: A rice crop of 46.3 million equivalent 100-pound bags is indicated for 1956. This would be about 13 percent less than the 53.5 million bags produced in 1955 and the smallest crop since 1951. The smaller crop than last year is due to reduced acreage allotments and a slightly lower yield. The yield per acre of 2,890 pounds is exceeded only by the record high yield of 2,931 pounds in 1955. The estimated 1,602,500 acres for harvest is about 12 percent less than the 1,826,400 acres harvested in 1955 and the smallest acreage for harvest since 1946.

In the Southern area, which includes Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, a crop of 36.3 million bags is in prospect compared with 42.3 million bags produced last year. Record high yields per acre are indicated for Missouri and Mississippi and near-record high yields are in prospect for each of the other three southern States. Generally, rice in this area got off to a good start and is making rapid progress. Most of the acreage in each of these States was seeded on schedule under favorable conditions. Fields are generally free from weeds and grass, except in Texas, and no severe insect infestation has been reported. Although water for irrigation may not be quite as plentiful as last year in some sections of this area, no material acreage abandonment is expected.

In California, production is placed at 10.0 million bags compared with 11.2 million bags last year. The near-record high yield of 3,500 pounds per acre is 100 pounds more than the 1955 yield. Plantings in California were completed about June 1 with a minimum of interference from wet weather and recent warm weather has been most satisfactory for the crop. Water for summer irrigation is sufficient, and insect infestation and grass seem to be under control, indicating that abandonment of acreage in California should be almost negligible.

The Nation's total acreage seeded to rice is estimated at 1,618,500 acres or about 12 percent less than last year, indicating that most growers seeded close to their allotments. This is the smallest acreage seeded to rice since 1946.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1956 commercial apple crop is estimated at 89,263,000 bushels, about 16 percent below the 1955 production and also 16 percent below average. Prospective production of 38.2 million bushels in the Eastern States is 43 percent of the total, compared with 46 percent last year, and the 10-year average of 42 percent. Except for Virginia and North Carolina, each of the Eastern States is expected to have a smaller crop than last year, with the total for the area down 22 percent from 1955, and 15 percent below average. Production for the Western States is estimated at 30.7 million bushels or only 34 percent of the U. S. total compared with 39 percent last year and the average of 40 percent. Washington, with a crop estimated at 17.1 million bushels, or only two-thirds as large as in 1955, accounts for most of the decline in the Western States, although California's crop is down also, being about 15 percent smaller than last year. In the Central States, prospects are generally good with the crop estimated at 20.4 million bushels, about one-third larger than in 1955, and 11 percent above average.

In New England, June weather was favorable for development of apples, although the crop is below average as the result of spring freeze damage and poor pollinating weather. Except for Baldwins, all varieties show a smaller crop than last year.

In New York, the combination of poor pollination and May freezes resulted in a heavy June drop. Although the season is 10 days to 2 weeks later than last year, the apples seem to be sizing well, and weather has been favorable for control of scab and insects. Wealthy is the only variety for which the 1956 prospects are better than last year, while the Baldwin crop is expected to be about the same size as in 1955. Warm temperatures and ample rainfall fostered rapid advancement of the New Jersey crop, with harvest of Starrs and Transparents expected to commence by July 10. The set on Staymans and McIntosh is lighter than last year. Pennsylvania has had a heavy June drop, with the Berks-Lehigh section showing a heavy drop of all varieties except Romes. York County expects a poor crop of Staymans. Set was reduced in Maryland and Delaware as the result of late spring frosts.

In northern Virginia, especially Clarke and Frederick Counties, the set was light. The Delicious crop seems to be light throughout Virginia, but Winesap, Pippin, and Staymans have a good set, and in some orchards these varieties show the heaviest crops in years. Up to July 1, the crop was unusually clean, and there had been less than usual hail damage, but apple trees were beginning to show the effects of lack of moisture. The West Virginia crop was cut back as a result of May freezes, especially in Berkeley and Jefferson Counties, although the reduction does not seem to be the result of unusual damage to any one variety. Location was the major factor in determining the degree of freeze damage. In North Carolina, the crop of Delicious will be small but other varieties show a good set. Scab has caused considerable damage and mildew has been reported

in some orchards. Kentucky has a large crop, with the early apples showing good size and quality. The Arkansas crop is large, has sized well, and is quite free of disease and insect damage.

Ohio had a heavy bloom but the crop is expected to be smaller than last year as the result of late frosts and excessive rainfall. Because of the difficulty in controlling insects and diseases this spring, quality is expected to be lowered. Harvest of summer apples will commence about mid-July in central and southern Ohio. Illinois shows promise of a good apple crop, although frost damage occurred in many orchards on low ground, with Jonathans having suffered more damage than other varieties. The crop is considered somewhat late in southern Illinois, but about normal in mid-State. In general, moisture has been adequate for apples. Insects and diseases have been well controlled. Michigan apples show a fair set in almost all orchards, and quality is expected to be better than last year when frost marks were common on the apples. The Minnesota crop is making satisfactory progress, although a few days later than usual. In Kansas, April freezes caused extensive damage, with the Red Delicious being particularly hard hit, while Jonathans came through quite well.

The Washington apple crop made good growth during June but the prospect is still poor as a result of fall and winter freeze damage as well as poor pollination this spring. Production of Winesaps should not be too much below last year, but the Delicious crop will be considerably below 1955 because of a light set. Golden Delicious, Jonathans, and Romes will probably produce less than half their 1955 tonnage. The Oregon crop prospects have improved during the past month, but still show the effects of the winter freeze. In the Hood River area, growers expect only half as many Newtowns as last year, and about three-fourths as many Delicious. In California, the set varies widely by districts and by varieties with the crop generally expected to be lighter than last year. The Gravenstein crop is reported to be considerably smaller than in 1955, and the crop of Delicious in the Watsonville district is considered light. Harvest of Gravensteins is expected to begin during the second week in July. Most orchards in Idaho have a fair to heavy crop of apples although not as large as last year. The crop is earlier than usual and quality is expected to be good. In western Colorado, the crop is better than last year, although the eastern counties expect fewer apples.

PEACHES: The 1956 peach crop is forecast at 64,412,000 bushels--24 percent larger than last year and 4 percent larger than the 1954 crop but 4 percent smaller than average. Most of the increase over last year is accounted for by a fair-sized crop in the Southern States, where the crop of 1955 was a failure. Production outside of the Southern States is expected to total 4 percent more than in 1954 and 1955 and slightly above average.

All North and Middle Atlantic States except Virginia expect a smaller crop than in 1955. All North Central States except Kansas have prospects for a larger crop than last year. Of the Western States, only California and New Mexico have crops larger than last year.

Harvest of early varieties was active in the Southern States during June and the Elberta harvest is now underway. Development is about a week later than usual in the North Atlantic and Central States.

Prospects for the California clingstone crop improved during June. Production is now forecast at 24,377,000 bushels--8 percent more than was harvested last year and only slightly below the record 1951 crop of 24,544,000 bushels. The California freestone crop is expected to approximate 11,126,000 bushels--or 3 percent below last year and 1 percent above average. Harvest of most early varieties was near completion by July 1. Harvest of Early Elbertas began on June 23, about 10 days earlier than last year.

The New York crop is expected to be one-fifth less than last year and one-sixth below average. Picking will start about mid-August in the Hudson Valley. New Jersey prospects indicate a near-average crop. Harvest of early varieties will start about July 10. The Pennsylvania crop will be about one-fifth less than last year but near average. Harvest will start in late July and heavy volume will be available in late August.

Maryland's peach prospects improved during June. The crop is now expected to be about one-seventh less than last year and one-tenth below average. The Virginia crop is expected to be much larger than last year and somewhat above average. Production is light in Frederick County, the largest producing county but is excellent in Albemarle, the second ranking county. Golden Jubilee will be in general harvest about mid-July. Elberta harvest is expected to commence in southern counties about August 1. In West Virginia, the crop is more than one-fourth below last year but about average. Picking will be active from July 30 to September 1. The North Carolina crop is about one-fourth less than in 1954 after a failure in 1955. Harvest is in progress and will continue active until mid-August. The South Carolina crop is above average. The Georgia crop is less than one-half of average. Early varieties have been harvested and the Elberta harvest is underway.

Michigan prospects continue good, somewhat larger than the two previous years. Harvest will begin about August 10 with volume shipments August 20--September 15, or somewhat later than usual. The Colorado crop is about 13 percent below last year but above average. Volume shipments are expected to be underway by August 15.

PEARS: The crop is forecast at 30,377,000 bushels--3 percent above last year and slightly more than average. Prospects for pears improved during June in all areas except the northeast where smaller crops are indicated. The Bartlett crop in the Pacific Coast States is indicated at 19,843,000 bushels--2 percent below 1955 but 4 percent above average. Winter pears in these States are forecast at 6,893,000 bushels, slightly more than both last year and average.

California Bartletts have made good growth to date although there is considerable variation in prospects between orchards. The crop is forecast at 14,543,000 bushels--13 percent above last season and 19 percent above average. Harvest in the Sacramento River district is expected to begin by July 12. This is earlier than last year but later than normal. Other pears are indicated at 1,833,000 bushels--16 percent above last season and 4 percent above average. Prospects for the Hardy variety are excellent.

In Oregon prospects are excellent in the Medford area, good at Hood River but only fair in the Willamette Valley. Bartletts are indicated at 2,400,000 bushels--11 percent below 1955 but 13 percent above average. Other pears are forecast at 3,740,000 bushels--the largest crop since 1950.

Although Washington pear crops will be short, prospects improved during June for practically all areas and varieties. The trees have excellent foliage and fruit is growing well. Sizes will average larger than usual. Development is about 2 weeks ahead of the late 1955 season but about normal. Bartletts are forecast at 2,900,000 bushels--37 percent below last season and average. Harvest of Bartletts is expected to begin about mid-August. Other pears are indicated at 1,320,000 bushels--29 percent below last season and 23 percent below average. The set is generally light. The D'Anjou crop is indicated almost as large as 1955 but Bosc and other varieties will have much shorter production than last year.

New York prospects declined during June and the crop is now forecast at 420,000 bushels--40 percent less than last year and 12 percent below average. Fruit dropped heavily during the month, probably because of spring frost damage. The crop is much later than last year. Michigan expects a large crop of 1,150,000 bushels--21 percent more than the 1955 crop and 55 percent above average. Although the season is late, growing conditions have been excellent.

**GRAPEs:** The 1956 grape production is forecast at 2,974,465 tons, 8 percent smaller than last year, but 2 percent above average. California and Arizona, which produce nearly all of this country's European type grapes, have a production estimated at 2,745,600 tons, down 9 percent from last year.

The California crop, estimated at 2,741,000 tons, is 9 percent below last year although nearly one percent above average. By kinds, the indications are for 612,000 tons of wine varieties, up 2 percent from last year; 529,000 tons of table varieties, down 25 percent from last year; and 1,600,000 tons of raisin varieties, down 6 percent from last year. All grapes developed well during June. Thompsons are reported as having fewer and more compact bunches than last year. Girdling of Thompsons for table grapes and canning has been completed. Harvest of grapes began in the Desert areas about a week earlier than last season, and is expected to be completed about two weeks earlier. Harvest of Cardinals in Kern County was expected to commence around July 4; Thompsons should start about mid-July. The Arizona crop is estimated at 4,600 tons, 100 tons more than last year. Most of the crop at Yuma has been harvested. In the Phoenix area, Cardinals are about finished, and Thompsons are just starting.

The Washington crop, forecast at 24,200 tons, is only half as large as in 1955, and 8 percent below average. The reduction is primarily the result of winter damage to the vines. Such damage was particularly severe in the Kennewick-Pasco area.

Production for the Great Lakes States is estimated at 181,000 tons, 18 percent greater than last year, and 43 percent above average. In the Chautauqua-Erie area of New York, grapes were in full bloom June 23, or about 11 days later than last year. Although the May 17 freeze damaged some buds in the Finger Lakes and Hudson Valley areas, the State still expects a large crop of grapes. Pennsylvania expects a good crop. There was some frost damage, but also some second bloom. The Ohio crop will be small as a result of late May freezes. The Michigan crop is expected to be two-thirds above average. The above average Arkansas crop was damaged by a wind and hail storm on June 27.

**CITRUS:** The orange crop is estimated at 131.7 million boxes--1 percent above the 1954-55 total and 18 percent above average. About 15.5 million boxes remained for harvest on July 1--nearly all of which were California Valencias. Last year there were 16.8 million boxes of oranges available on July 1.

The total grapefruit crop is estimated at 45.4 million boxes--8 percent above last season but 8 percent below average. Most of the California summer crop of 1.5 million boxes and about one-half million boxes of Florida grapefruit remained to be harvested on July 1. On July 1 of last year, there were also about 1.5 million boxes left in California and one-half million in Florida. California lemons are placed at 13 million boxes, the same as average but one million less than the 1954-55 crop. Fewer lemons than usual were being harvested the last of June and the volume in storage was exceptionally light. Supplies are expected to be lighter than usual for many weeks.

In Florida, present prospects are generally good for the coming season. A dry spring retarded development of the new crop but all areas received rain in June and trees and fruit are now progressing satisfactorily.

Texas citrus received rains the last half of June and trees and fruit are in good condition. The trees have a good set of fruit from this year's bloom. The water level behind Falcon Dam is low and no water is being released for irrigation.

Prospects in Arizona are fair to good for the new citrus crop. The old crops are virtually all harvested.

California citrus trees carried a good bloom in all areas, but shedding of fruit forms was heavy in many orchards. Prospects for Navel and Miscellaneous oranges for the 1956-57 season are better than a year earlier but prospects for Valencia oranges, lemons and grapefruit are below last season. Harvest of old crop Navels is completed. Harvest of Valencias is underway and will continue through the summer and early fall.

**PLUMS AND PRUNES:** The 1956 production of plums in California and Michigan is forecast at 101,500 tons, 11 percent above last year and 21 percent above average. The California crop has made good growth with early varieties turning out better than expected. There has been some sunburn, wind damage, and cracking although the loss is not serious. The July 1 estimate is 3 percent greater than that of last month. In Michigan, many trees, especially in the southwest, are completely blank. The crop is 13 percent below last year.

The California estimate of dried prunes at 180,000 tons is 37 percent greater than in 1955, but only 2 percent above average. Some thinning of the crop has been done in an effort to improve size and prevent limb breakage. There has been no frost damage and the crop is fairly uniform.

The estimated production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon totals 68,900 tons (fresh basis), about 31 percent smaller than last year and 33 percent below average. Idaho has a large crop in prospect, but drop has been heavy, and some growers fear there may have been more winter damage to the trees than previously expected. In eastern Washington, drop was less than usual, but there was a heavy winter loss of Italian prune trees. Production in this Eastern area is about half of last year, while in western Washington the crop is about 20 percent smaller. The eastern Oregon crop is almost a complete failure because of severe winter freeze damage. In western Oregon, however, prunes suffered little winter damage, and the 1956 crop is only 12 percent below last year.

SWEET CHERRIES: The sweet cherry crop is estimated at 72,790 tons--36 percent smaller than the 1955 crop and 24 percent below average. Each of the Western States is below average and below last year except California and Colorado, which have crops above both last year and average. These two States escaped the severe November weather which killed buds and trees in the other Western States. Of the Great Lakes States, only Michigan has a crop above both last year and average.

Crop prospects declined during June in California, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York; remained unchanged in Oregon and Michigan; and improved in Utah and Colorado.

In California, the fruit did not size as well as expected. Production of Royal Ann is estimated at 15,000 tons and other varieties at 21,600 tons. In 1955 these varieties amounted to 14,400 tons and 19,600 tons, respectively. Shipments were practically completed by July 1. In Oregon, the harvest was well along by July 1. Harvest weather has been favorable and there has been a minimum of splitting. The Washington crop is less than one-fifth of last year. A series of mid-June rains caused the ripening cherries to split-with almost total losses of Bings in the Lower Yakima Valley, and the early districts around Wenatchee. Some picking of Lamberts for fresh market is continuing in the late districts, and some Bings and Royal Ann are being salvaged for processing. The Utah crop is little more than one-half of last year and less than one-half of average. The Idaho crop is less than one-third of the 1955 crop. Harvest was nearing completion by July 1. Rain and hail damage reduced earlier prospects. The Montana crop was a near failure as a result of the severe winter weather.

Sweet cherry production in the Great Lakes States is expected to approximate 11,370 tons, 28 percent below last year but near the 10-year average. The New York crop is only about one-fourth that of last year, the result of May freezes and poor pollination weather. Harvesting started in late June. The Pennsylvania crop is less than one-third of last year due to late frost damage. Harvesting is in progress. In Michigan, the set of fruit was thinned by May frosts.

SOUR CHERRIES: The sour cherry crop is forecast at 105,090 tons--30 percent less than last year, and 9 percent below the 10-year average. The crop is slightly less than that of 1954 and the smallest since 1947. Production in each of the Great Lakes States is below last year and below average. In each of the Western States, production is below 1955 except in Colorado and Utah. The small 1956 production in the Great Lakes States is the result of May frosts and poor pollination weather; that in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana was caused primarily by severe winter weather.

In New York, the crop is sizing well. Harvest is expected to get underway in the Ontario area about July 20. In Pennsylvania, harvest is expected to start July 10. In Michigan, although there are few trees that are completely without fruit, many trees have very thin crops. Harvest started in the Southwest on July 3 for a few Early Richmonds. Peak harvest will be July 10-20 in the Southwest, July 10-31 in the Central West, and July 25--August 10 in the Northwest. In Door County, Wisconsin, harvest is expected to start about mid-July and be active July 23--August 8.

APRICOTS: The 1956 crop in California, Washington and Utah is estimated at 195,200 tons, 31 percent below last year and 9 percent below average. In California, there has been some dropping of immature fruit, and estimated production is about 2 percent less than last month. Harvest has been completed in some of the earlier districts. In the Coastal counties, harvest is expected to start about July 5, with volume harvest for canning about a week later. The Washington crop improved during June and estimated production is 16 percent greater than on June 1. The Moorpark variety will comprise a larger than usual proportion of the crop. Harvest of Moorparks commenced in some of the earliest areas before July 1, and was expected to become general about July 10. Production of Tilton and Blenheim apricots for processing is expected to be about 40 percent as large as in 1955.

The outlook for the Utah crop remains the same as a month ago with production estimated at only about one-third of last year as a result of November freeze damage. Apricots were beginning to mature and a few had been picked about the first of July.

AVOCADOS, FIGS AND OLIVES: In California, harvest of a light 1955-56 avocado crop continues, with prospects for the summer varieties better than for Fuertes. The blooming period for the 1956-57 avocados has passed. All districts had a good bloom, but unfavorable weather has resulted in a light set of fruit.

The California fig orchards are in good condition, June having been favorable for development of the crop. A good first crop of Blacks was produced and conditions were favorable for pollination of Calimyrna figs.

Olive prospects are good in California, with all areas having reported a heavy bloom.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: A record large almond crop of 48,000 tons is forecast for California, 25 percent larger than last year, and 22 percent above average. There is a fairly uniform set in

most orchards, with the crop having had little frost damage. Nut sizes are reported to be satisfactory.

Walnut production in California and Oregon is forecast at 74,700 tons, one percent below last year but 3 percent above average. In California, where the crop is expected to be larger than last year, the set is quite irregular with some areas affected by frost and by rain during the pollination period. In Lake County, the Poe variety has a light crop while Franquettes have a good crop. In other areas, the Franquettes are reported as light while early varieties have a heavy crop. The Oregon crop is estimated as only 31 percent as large as last year. Winter freeze damage was severe, with many trees killed.

FILBERTS: Filbert production for Washington and Oregon is estimated at 3,200 tons, 58 percent below last year and 59 percent below average. The Oregon crop is expected to be the smallest since 1940. Winter freezes damaged trees, and rains during pollination reduced the set. While the freeze damaged the bearing surface, the trees were not killed, and have made excellent recovery since early spring by sending out new growth. In Washington, a poor crop is in prospect, with many theees actually killed by fall and winter freezes.

POTATOES: The new program on potato statistics starts with this report. The report on total potato production is divided into six seasonal groups on the basis of usual time of harvest. These seasonal groups are winter, early spring, late spring, early summer, late summer and fall. Acreage and production in 22 States is divided among two or more of these seasonal groups. This program of seasonal reports replaces the old series of calendar-year estimates by States for 13 early, 7 intermediate and 29 late States.

All yield and production estimates are on a hundredweight basis instead of bushels. The report carries the revisions of the 1955 crop and comparable data for the 6-year (1949-54) period. Revisions were made after a review of the 1954 Census data on acreage and production.

The July report on the winter, early spring, late spring, early summer and late summer crops shows acreage, yield and production for 1956, 1955 and the 1949-54 average, by States. For the fall crop, the July report carries only acreage for 1956 and acreage, yield and production for 1955 and for the 1949-54 average. The first forecast of the yield and production for the fall crop will be shown in the August 1 report to be released August 10.

The total acreage of potatoes for harvest in all seasonal groups in 1956 is almost as large as in 1955. The 1,401,500 acres this year is about 1 percent below the 1,413,600 acres harvested for the 1955 crop and is less than average.

Production of the early summer crop is forecast at 9,286,000 hundredweight, 16 percent below the 1955 harvest of 11,058,000 hundredweight. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, good rains in early June were beneficial to potatoes. Harvest started about June 15 and should be about over by the last week of July. In the Norfolk area, yields are fair, although in a few localities, dry weather retarded development. Movement of Cobblers will be over by July 10. Seabagoes and other later varieties will be harvested

later in the month. In North Carolina, weather conditions during planting season were generally unfavorable. Dry weather retarded development. The harvest of acreage around Louisville, Kentucky started during the first week of July. Good yields are expected. The crop in Tennessee was planted later than usual and weather has been rather dry in some of the important producing counties. In Texas, some scattered hail damage reduced yields on the High Plains acreage.

Production of the late summer crop, mainly for harvest during late August and September, is placed at 33,917,000 hundredweight--7 percent above the 1955 late summer crop of 31,682,000 hundredweight. The acreage for harvest, at 197,700, compares with 190,200 acres harvested in 1955. The July 1 indicated yield of 172 hundredweight is 5 bags above the 1955 yield. On Long Island, the crop was planted somewhat later than usual. Good stands are reported and the development, though late, has been good to date. In New Jersey, June was favorable for growth and development of potatoes. Harvest of Cobblers is expected to start around mid-July, Chippewas around July 25 and Katahdins about August 1. In southeastern Pennsylvania, Cobblers are making good growth and a number of early stands were in bloom on July 1. In Bay County, Michigan, plantings in April suffered considerable damage on account of extreme cold and wet conditions. A limited harvest is expected to start around July 15 but generally the crop is 2 to 3 weeks late. In the Twin Cities area of Minnesota, recent rains were very beneficial to the crop and a good harvest is expected, despite a poor start. Harvest will start about July 15, but many fields will be from one to two weeks late. The Nebraska summer crop will be harvested later than usual because of the poor early season growth. In Idaho, planting of the late summer crop was on time but under dry conditions. Much acreage is reported to have poor stands. Growing conditions have been good to date. First digging of red varieties is expected about July 15 and for long white varieties a week later. In Park County, Wyoming, potatoes are making good growth. The late summer crop in Washington looks good in all areas; however, some growers report poor stands. Maturity is earlier this year than for the past 2 years. Harvest of red varieties started the first week of July. The White Rose variety is expected to start around July 15. The Oregon crop has made good development to date. Stands vary widely by fields and are below average. Good yields are expected in California. Earliest harvest in this State is expected around July 15 in the Delta region. General harvest is expected by August 1.

The fall acreage of potatoes (to be harvested after October 1) is placed at 875,300 acres, compared with 878,900 acres harvested in 1955. In comparison with 1955, the 1956 acreage for the 8 eastern fall States is down 8 percent, the 9 Central fall States down 1 percent and for the 9 Western States up 8 percent. In the Eastern States, the 3 percent increase in acreage indicated for Maine is more than offset by a smaller acreage for fall harvest on Long Island, in Upstate New York and in Pennsylvania. In the Central States, increases for Minnesota and North Dakota were more than offset by declines for Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, South Dakota and Indiana. Larger acreages than in 1955 are expected for all Western States except Washington. In Washington, some shifting of the acreage to the late summer crop accounts for the lower acreage this year for the fall crop.

Production of the late spring crop is placed at 24,069,000 hundredweight, 11 percent below the 1955 crop of 26,948,000 sacks. A smaller acreage and lower yields account for the reduction. Harvest for this crop, except for small scattered areas, was nearing completion by July 1. In Central California, many growers have closed down their sheds and only a small movement is expected during the next few weeks. In the Ferris-Chino area harvest began the last week of June.

The early spring crop at 3,923,000 hundredweight was up slightly for the 3,800,000 bags harvested in 1955. The 1956 winter crop of potatoes is placed at 6,022,000 hundredweight compared with 5,175,000 hundredweight in 1955.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1956 sweetpotato production is forecast at 15,684,000 hundredweight, 25 percent below the 1955 revised crop of 20,946,000 hundredweight and 22 percent below average. Most of the decline in prospective production from 1955 is the result of the smaller acreage for harvest this year. The estimate of 286,800 acres for 1956 is 16 percent below the 341,400 acres in 1955. Based on July 1 condition, yield per acre is placed at 55 hundredweight compared with 61 hundredweight for the 1955 crop and the 1949-54 average of 53 hundredweight.

Relatively low prices for the 1955 crop contributed to the reduction in the acreage for harvest this year. All States except Kansas, North Carolina, Georgia, and California are showing smaller acreages than last year. Georgia is the only State that has an increase in acreage. Kansas, North Carolina, and California have the same acreage for harvest as in 1955. Louisiana, with 75,000 acres in 1956, shows a 26 percent decline from the 101,000 acres harvested in 1955.

Growing conditions during June were relatively favorable in New Jersey and Maryland. In the Southeastern States, cool, dry weather retarded transplanting. Stands in some areas are rather poor. The crops in these States have made rather poor growth to date. In Arkansas, moisture supply has been adequate and a good crop is in prospect. The planting of the Louisiana crop was delayed by the May drought but June rains facilitated completion of this work. In Texas, production will depend more than usual on the rainfall during July and August. Weather conditions in California have been favorable for vine growth.

SUGAR BEETS: Sugar beet production for harvest in 1956 is estimated at 12,755,000 tons. This compares with 12,228,000 tons harvested last year and the 10-year average of 11,167,000 tons. The yield of 16.2 tons indicated by July 1 conditions is only 0.3 ton below the record yield of 16.5 tons last year.

In the eastern sugar beet area, wet weather delayed planting and growers in Michigan and Ohio did not get in all of their intended acreage. Stands from initial plantings were poor in many fields in this area. Growers elsewhere generally came up to or exceeded their March intentions except in Utah where poor water prospects in the Sevier Valley limited plantings. Beets in northern Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming where prospects were for an excellent crop, were damaged by hail the first of July. No loss of acreage is expected from the hail, but yield prospects suffered somewhat. In California, unusually wet winter weather caused

delay in planting the spring crop, but progress since has been good and thinning and blocking was mostly accomplished on time. The harvesting of the Imperial Valley beet crops is expected to be completed about the third week of July. With few exceptions, supplies of irrigation water are expected to be adequate in all areas this year.

The acreage planted to sugar beets in 1956 is estimated at 829,000 acres, about 4 percent more than the 797,900 acres planted last year, but 2 percent less than the 10-year average. Sugar beets are being grown under acreage controls again this year and growers in most major producing States, except Michigan, Wisconsin and Utah, were able to plant close to their allotments.

The acreage to be harvested in the United States this year is estimated at 789,000 acres, about 7 percent above the 740,300 acres harvested in 1955 and 2.6 percent above average. Abandonment at 4.9 percent for the United States compares with 7.2 percent last year and 9.3 percent for the 10-year average.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed based on conditions July 1 is forecast at 6,555,000 tons. This compares with last year's production of 7,251,000 tons and the average of 6,689,000 tons. Prospects in both Louisiana and Florida are excellent and the indicated yield of 26.0 tons per acre for the United States is a record high, 0.5 ton above last year's yield of 25.5 tons. In Louisiana, stands are good and better than last year. Rains and warm weather in June stimulated growth although preventing final cultivation in a few cases. However, the crop was generally well cultivated when laid by.

The acreage of sugarcane for harvest for sugar and seed in the Mainland cane areas is estimated at 252,200 acres in 1956. This is about 11 percent less than the 283,900 acres harvested in 1955 and 22 percent less than the average acreage harvested. Louisiana growers have reduced their acreage for harvest 11 percent from last year. The reduction in Florida -- from 35,900 acres in 1955 to 31,200 acres in 1956 -- amounts to about 13 percent.

TOBACCO: Crop conditions as of July 1 indicate a total tobacco production of 1,891 million pounds which would be 14 percent below last year and the smallest crop since 1943. This reduction is primarily due to a lower acreage for harvest this year which is estimated at 1,379,800 acres -- down 8 percent from last year and the smallest since 1942.

Of the important types, the sharpest acreage reduction was for flue-cured tobacco which usually accounts for about two-thirds of the total tobacco acreage. This year, as a result of reduced allotments, only 880,200 acres are expected to be harvested. This is 11 percent below last year. Production of flue-cured types is forecast at 1,194 million pounds, the smallest crop since 1949.

By the end of June, about one-fourth of the Georgia type 14 crop was harvested. Auction markets in that area are scheduled to open July 25. Despite a poor start, prospects in that area are now fairly promising.

In Virginia and the Carolinas, planting was nearly two weeks later than usual. Cool weather and lack of rainfall hampered growth until the first of June. Rains and higher temperatures since that date have brought about a big improvement, although reports from some areas mention that plants are "buttoning out" early, limiting the possible number of leaves per plant.

Dark fire-cured types in Kentucky and Tennessee have had a favorable season to date. A production of 59.9 million pounds is expected to be harvested from 48,000 acres. Although a crop this size would be 8 percent below last year's, the acreage is practically the same.

Burley production is forecast at 463 million pounds compared with 470 million last year. Acreage at 311,900 acres is practically the same as in 1955. The cool, dry spring delayed setting but since the end of May the northern part of the Belt has received abundant rainfall; warm, dry weather is now needed. Plants are reported varying from 6 inches to waist high but mostly small. Resetting has been necessary in some areas where plants were washed out by recent hard rains. The southern part of the Belt generally is much drier.

Prospects for Virginia sun-cured (type 37) were poor but there is still opportunity for improvement with a favorable season. Transplanting was later than usual and dry weather caused poor stands and retarded plant growth. A production of 3.8 million pounds is now indicated compared with 3.3 million pounds last year. The 4,000 acres for harvest is down 5 percent from last year. Other dark air-cured types (35 and 36) have had a favorable beginning and yield per acre is expected to be almost as high as last year.

The Pennsylvania seedleaf cigar filler crop, being grown on the same number of acres as last year, is expected to total 47.2 million pounds, about 3 percent above 1955. Binder acreage and production are each down about one-fourth. Cigar wrapper acreage is the same as in 1955 - a reduction in the Connecticut Valley being offset by increases in the Georgia-Florida area. Production is expected to be somewhat higher than last year. Conditions in the Connecticut Valley have been generally quite favorable and progress in the Georgia-Florida area has been satisfactory.

HOPS: Production for 1956 is forecast at 38,839,000 pounds--5 percent above 1955 but 27 percent below average. Yield per acre is indicated slightly higher than last year in Idaho, Washington and Oregon but slightly below last year in California. Acreage in production is estimated at 24,600 acres--4 percent greater than in 1955. Acreage is greater than last year in each State except Oregon where it is 3 percent smaller. In Idaho, growth has been rapid and the crop is about two weeks ahead of normal. Washington has experienced considerable mildew damage since early June although there was no abandonment of acreage. In California, winter floods caused some loss of plants and damaged trellises, but most of such losses have been replaced. Mildew is rather bad in many yards.

PASTURE: Pasture feed deteriorated during June as a result of continued dry weather over much of the country. Condition of pasture on July 1 averaged 71 percent of normal, 12 percentage points below last year and 13 points below average. The July 1 condition was the lowest for this date

since 1936 when it was 58 percent of normal. Seasonally, pasture condition declined 1 point from a month earlier which was about the average decline from June 1 to July 1. Drought conditions continued over most of the Great Plains and South Central areas during June. Pasture feed was also short in the Southwest and in the South Atlantic States. In other areas of the country, pastures were relatively good and were supplying ample feed for livestock on July 1.

In the North Atlantic States where development was delayed by cool weather early in the season, pastures made rapid progress during June and were about average on July 1. Pastures were good in the eastern and northern Corn Belt States which received adequate rainfall during June. July 1 condition of pasture in the East North Central States was reported at 90 percent of normal compared with 86 percent a month earlier. Pastures were generally good in the West, especially Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Pastures were poor in Central and Southern Great Plains States which have suffered from continued dry weather. The condition of pasture was especially poor in a belt from eastern Montana across South Dakota into western Iowa and extending down into Nebraska, Kansas, eastern Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, and parts of Arizona and New Mexico. Parts of this area have had local thunder showers since July 1, but considerably more rainfall is needed to improve pasture feed prospects. Condition of pastures on July 1 in West North Central States was 60 percent compared with the average of 87 percent.

Pastures were below average in most South Atlantic States where rainfall was limited during June. They were especially poor in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Some rainfall has occurred since the first of July, but more is needed. The condition of pastures on July 1 in the South Atlantic States was 74 percent, 8 points below average.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms during June totaled 12,656 million pounds, the highest since June 1945 and 3 percent above the 1945-54 average for the month. Output exceeded the June 1955 production of 12,520 million pounds by 1 percent. Milk flow declined seasonally from May at about the same rate as last year but more rapidly than average. During June, milk production was at a daily rate of 2.53 pounds per capita, the same as a year earlier, but 7 percent less than average. In the first half of 1956, a total of nearly 67.4 billion pounds of milk was produced compared with the previous record high of 65.2 billion pounds for the comparable period in 1954.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 20.90 pounds on July 1. Output continued at record high levels for that date over much of the country as milk production per cow lagged behind July 1 last year in only the Southeastern States. Seasonally, production dropped off more sharply than usual in the Eastern and North Central area. For the country as a whole, milk production per cow declined over 6 percent from June 1 to July 1 compared with the average decrease of 5 percent. On July 1, milk production per cow was 8 percent above average for that date with gains ranging from 5 percent in the South Atlantic to about 9 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central States.

The East North Central was up 6 percent and the West North Central and the West were up 8 percent. Crop correspondents reported that 76.6 percent of the milk cows in their herds were milked on July 1 compared with 75.8 percent last year and the July 1 average of 76.3 percent. Reporters in only the South Atlantic States failed to milk as large a proportion of milk cows in herd as last year.

Among the 33 States with monthly milk production estimates available, June production equaled or exceeded the record high for the month in 8 States, but was below average in 17 States. Wisconsin was the leading milk producing State, with 1,786 million pounds in June, but has failed to reach the high level of a year earlier for the past 2 months. Minnesota produced 962 million pounds, followed by California with 654 million, Iowa with 632 million and Pennsylvania with 610 million pounds.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES,  
JUNE 1956, WITH COMPARISONS 1/

State	June			June			June			June		
	average	1955	1956	average	1955	1956	average	1955	1956	average	1955	1956
	1945-54			1945-54			1945-54			1945-54		
	Million pounds			Million pounds			Million pounds			Million pounds		
N.J.	100	101	112	101	Ga.		104	100	110	103		
Pa.	532	585	668	610	Ky.		249	257	282	269		
Ohio	548	561	615	581	Tenn.		234	237	257	241		
Ind.	384	403	399	382	Ala.		122	113	114	111		
Ill.	538	498	538	498	Miss		146	145	160	156		
Mich.	558	559	530	546	Ark		136	127	132	127		
Wis.	1,704	1,806	1,783	1,786	Okla		210	164	185	168		
Minn.	918	915	1,015	962	Texas		332	257	274	264		
Iowa	672	628	630	632	Mont.		67	57	52	55		
Mo.	426	425	445	431	Idaho		133	156	156	158		
N. Dak.	229	226	194	229	Wyo		27	23	20	22		
S. Dak.	176	156	155	158	Utah		68	63	73	73		
Nebr.	259	249	244	241	Wash		186	187	192	185		
Kans.	265	225	252	227	Oreg		138	129	135	130		
Va.	185	187	192	191	Calif.		564	654	696	654		
W. Va.	85	85	80	84	Other							
N. C.	145	148	162	152	States	1,797	2,034	2,066	2,076			
S. C.	52	55	56	53	U. S.	12,289	12,520	12,974	12,356			

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,961 million eggs in June--the same as in June last year and 1 percent above the 1945-54 average. Egg production was above last year in all areas of the country except in the West North Central States where it was down 6 percent. Increases from last year were 5 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the South Atlantic and West, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the East North Central States. Egg production for the first 6 months of this year was about the same as during the same period last year.

Rate of egg production in June was 17.4 eggs per layer, compared with 17.5 last year and the average of 16.2 eggs. Increases in rate of lay from a year earlier of 2 percent in the West, and 1 percent in the South Central were offset by decreases of 1 percent in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and West North Central States. The rate of lay in the East North

Central States was about the same as in June last year. Rate per layer on hand during the first 6 months of this year was 104.3 eggs, compared with 102.9 and the average of 95.3 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 284,290,000 layers in June--1 percent more than last year. Numbers of layers were above last year in all regions of the country except in the West North Central where they were down 5 percent. Increases from last year were 5 percent in the South Atlantic, 4 percent in the South Central, and 2 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central and West. The decrease in layers from June 1 to July 1 was about 3 percent the same as last year, and compares with the average of 5 percent.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID  
PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1

-----: North :E. North:W. North: South :South :Western :United  
Year :Atlantic:Central :Central :Atlantic:Central :States  
-----  
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JULY 1

	Thousands						
1945-54 (Av.)	44,053	57,289	83 131	28,986	52,944	29 700	296,103
1955	49,936	52,173	76,429	27,133	39,542	33 052	278,265
1956	51,033	53,444	72 221	28,540	41,274	33,659	280,171

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1

	Number						
1945-54 (Av.)	53.2	53.3	53.8	46.1	44.4	54.4	51.2
1955	56.3	56.6	59.5	54.0	50.7	59.3	56.6
1956	56.0	56.2	58.3	53.5	51.0	59.8	56.1

Prices received by producers for eggs in mid-June averaged 36.3 cents per dozen compared with 37.5 cents a month earlier and 33.8 cents a year earlier. Production was maintained in many sections of the country during the first weeks and demand was generally good. Production declined later in the month with hotter weather but demand also declined and prices were lower except on top quality large eggs.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 19.5 cents per pound live weight on June 15, compared with 25.7 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 17.9 cents and commercial broilers 19.9 cents, compared with 19.7 and 27.2 cents respectively in mid-June last year. Markets for commercially grown young chicks were steady to firm the latter part of June with a good demand for the plentiful offerings. Most producing areas closed the month of June above the June 1 price levels. Hens were weaker in all markets in June. Turkey prices averaged 29.8 cents per pound live weight on June 15 compared with 29.4 cents a pound a year ago.

The mid-June cost for the United States poultry ration was \$3.63 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.69 a year earlier. The egg-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were more favorable than a year ago. The farm chicken and commercial broiler feed ratio was less favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

:A report on popcorn acreage for 1956 will be included in:  
:the August 10, 1956 Crop Report and also in a separate :  
:release issued at that time. :

## HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1939-56

Year	Corn, ali:			Sorghums		Wheat	
	Oats	Barley	(including	Winter	Spring	All	
			sirup)				
	1,000 acres						
1939	88,279	33,460	12,739	15,679	37,681	111,988	52,669
1940	86,429	35,431	13,525	19,370	36,095	117,178	53,273
1941	85,357	38,161	14,276	17,905	39,778	116,157	55,935
1942	87,367	38,197	16,958	15,004	36,020	113,753	49,773
1943	92,060	38,914	14,900	16,113	34,563	116,792	51,355
1944	94,014	39,741	12,301	18,033	41,125	118,624	59,749
1945	87,625	41,739	10,454	14,190	47,024	118,113	65,167
1946	87,585	42,812	10,380	13,403	48,371	118,734	67,105
1947	82,388	37,855	10,955	10,650	54,935	119,504	74,519
1948	84,778	39,280	11,905	12,679	52,963	119,455	72,418
1949	85,595	37,794	9,872	10,789	54,114	21,496	75,910
1950	81,818	39,306	11,155	15,414	43,250	118,357	61,607
1951	80,729	35,233	9,424	13,295	40,093	21,780	61,873
1952	80,940	37,012	8,236	10,737	50,895	20,235	71,130
1953	80,439	37,536	8,680	12,230	46,933	20,907	67,840
1954	80,186	40,551	13,370	18,173	39,218	115,138	54,356
1955	79,900	39,138	14,553	20,374	33,160	13,595	47,255
1956 1/	77,596	35,127	12,867	19,897	35,372	15,094	50,466

Year	Rye		Rice		Flaxseed		Cotton		All hay		Tobacco	
	1,000 acres											
1939	3,822	1,045	2,171	23,805	69,243							1,999.7
1940	3,204	1,069	3,182	23,861	73,058							1,410.2
1941	3,573	1,214	3,263	22,236	73,136							1,306.5
1942	3,792	1,457	4,408	22,602	74,827							1,377.3
1943	2,652	1,472	5,691	21,610	77,004							1,458.0
1944	2,132	1,480	2,610	19,617	77,639							1,749.9
1945	1,850	1,499	3,785	17,029	76,697							1,820.7
1946	1,597	1,582	2,432	17,584	73,741							1,960.8
1947	1,991	1,708	4,129	21,330	74,666							1,851.6
1948	2,058	1,804	4,973	22,911	71,817							1,553.6
1949	1,554	1,858	5,048	27,439	72,821							1,623.2
1950	1,753	1,637	4,090	17,843	75,150							1,599.0
1951	1,722	1,996	3,904	26,949	75,063							1,779.9
1952	1,393	1,997	3,304	25,921	75,147							1,771.8
1953	1,430	2,159	4,570	24,341	74,997							1,632.9
1954	1,795	2,550	5,663	19,251	73,721							1,667.5
1955	2,092	1,826	4,982	16,928	75,549							1,496.7
1956 1/	1,724	1,602	5,685	---	75,595							1,379.8

## HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1939-56-CONTINUED

Year	Beans, dry	Peas, dry	Soybeans, grown alone	Soybeans, fcr beans	Cowpeas, grown alone	Peanuts, grown alone	Sugar beets
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1939	1,679	169	9,565	4,315	3,168	2,563	918
1940	1,903	247	10,487	4,807	3,357	2,599	912
1941	2,019	291	10,068	5,889	3,770	2,451	755
1942	1,925	493	13,696	9,894	3,382	4,329	954
1943	2,362	795	14,191	10,397	2,223	4,775	550
1944	1,996	719	13,118	10,245	1,582	3,851	555
1945	1,487	518	13,056	10,740	1,486	3,853	713
1946	1,622	492	11,706	9,932	1,218	3,883	802
1947	1,778	513	13,052	11,411	1,156	4,094	879
1948	1,938	298	11,987	10,682	1,189	3,824	694
1949	1,885	354	11,872	10,482	1,266	2,762	687
1950	1,511	238	15,048	13,807	1,177	2,633	925
1951	1,403	300	15,176	13,615	905	2,510	691
1952	1,253	208	15,958	14,435	801	1,838	665
1953	1,379	258	16,394	14,829	830	1,796	745
1954	1,533	259	18,541	17,047	899	1,824	876
1955	1,543	281	19,710	18,668	897	1,898	740
1956 1/	1,456	366	21,959	20,953	---	1,868	789

## : Sorgo : Sugarcane, : Sweet- : 59 crops : 59 crops

Year	for	Sugarcane, all	Potatoes	potatoes	harvested	planted or
	sirup	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	2/	2/
1939		189	418.0	2,812.8	728.0	322,109
1940		186	371.9	2,832.1	647.7	331,731
1941		176	396.6	2,692.6	730.9	335,513
1942		221	428.7	2,670.8	687.0	339,508
1943		207	429.9	3,239.0	856.6	347,966
1944		187	412.3	2,779.8	726.0	352,868
1945		146	416.4	2,664.3	645.9	345,546
1946		154	424.9	2,526.6	637.0	343,012
1947		131	425.2	2,001.3	546.6	346,380
1948		80	401.6	1,980.7	455.3	348,047
1949		53	396.8	1,755.3	472.1	352,287
1950		58	379.5	1,697.9	489.4	336,461
1951		46	347.9	1,348.5	312.0	336,104
1952		39	363.7	1,397.4	321.5	341,358
1953		38	366.0	1,536.4	343.0	340,727
1954		43	329.3	1,412.6	332.1	338,302
1955		50	303.9	1,413.6	341.4	333,490
1956 1/		---	3,252.2	1,401.5	286.8	4/329,846
						350,690

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes the principal crops in addition to various minor crops. 3/ For sugar and seed only. 4/ Includes an allowance for buckwheat, sweetclover seed, timothy seed, cowpeas grown alone, sorgo for sirup, sugarcane for sirup, broomcorn, 29 commercial vegetables, and cotton (acreage in cultivation July 1 less 10-year average abandonment).

## CROP PRODUCTION, July 1956

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

State	PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1955 and 1956							
	Corn all		Oats 1/		Barley 1/		Sweetpotatoes	
	1955 1,000 acres	1956 acres	1955 1,000 acres	1956 1,000 acres	1955 1,000 acres	1956 1,000 acres	1955 1,000 acres	1956 1,000 acres
Maine	12	11	98	85	1	1	—	—
N.H.	11	10	9	9	—	—	—	—
Vt.	62	61	46	42	—	—	—	—
Mass.	30	29	11	10	—	—	—	—
R.I.	6	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
Conn.	41	43	10	10	—	—	—	—
N.Y.	729	707	758	629	70	70	—	—
N.J.	207	197	45	43	28	30	17	13.5
Pa.	1,344	1,331	830	805	253	258	—	—
Ohio	3,752	3,677	1,284	1,168	118	109	—	—
Ind.	4,941	4,815	1,323	1,323	88	75	—	—
Ill.	9,366	8,991	3,239	3,109	143	112	—	—
Mich.	2,012	1,992	1,343	1,101	107	96	—	—
Wis.	2,772	2,800	2,829	2,829	75	74	—	—
Minn.	5,850	5,733	4,911	4,518	1,218	1,035	—	—
Iowa	10,799	10,745	5,934	5,697	20	26	—	—
Mo.	4,291	4,248	2,018	1,937	612	477	2.2	2.0
N.Dak.	1,404	1,334	2,089	1,796	3,751	3,263	—	—
S.Dak.	4,224	4,055	4,054	3,770	538	613	—	—
Nebr.	6,714	6,311	2,225	2,158	221	274	—	—
Kans.	1,802	1,730	1,383	1,383	937	731	1.3	1.3
Del.	172	155	11	11	19	18	—	—
Md.	523	481	77	70	92	94	4.7	4.0
Va.	879	817	270	254	133	133	19	17.3
W.Va.	188	171	76	70	15	16	—	—
N.C.	2,139	2,011	752	752	69	69	45	41
S.C.	1,055	1,013	947	852	34	37	23	18
Ga.	2,820	2,735	882	838	12	12	19	20
Fla.	599	587	188	188	—	—	3.0	2.5
Ky.	1,941	1,863	237	213	172	146	5.9	5.0
Tenn.	1,774	1,792	706	650	134	121	14	11
Ala.	2,276	2,276	649	584	—	—	18	15
Miss.	1,642	1,511	802	682	34	29	23	20
Ark.	681	667	767	713	50	57	6.5	5.8
La.	647	628	275	234	—	—	105	78
Okl.	349	335	1,421	1,194	429	322	3.2	2.7
Texas	2,083	1,958	2,580	2,580	273	251	29	22
Mont.	190	184	441	406	1,431	1,259	—	—
Idaho	56	60	221	197	642	520	—	—
Wyo.	76	72	152	141	130	120	—	—
Colo	553	442	194	163	622	591	—	—
N. Mex.	60	58	22	22	33	31	—	—
Ariz.	51	46	26	25	249	224	—	—
Utah	41	41	45	41	185	174	—	—
Nev.	3	3	10	11	16	20	—	—
Wash.	38	40	242	194	775	674	—	—
Oreg.	42	28	389	401	614	626	—	—
Calif.	245	216	507	512	2,005	2,045	13	13
U. S.	81,492	79,016	47,379	44,471	16,348	14,833	351.8	292.1

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

## PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1955 and 1956 - Continued

State :	Winter wheat		All spring wheat		Durum wheat		Other spring wheat		All wheat	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N.Y.	327	314	---	---	---	---	---	---	327	314
N.J.	76	70	---	---	---	---	---	---	76	70
Pa.	645	619	---	---	---	---	---	---	645	619
Ohio	1,513	1,589	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,513	1,589
Ind.	1,199	1,211	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,199	1,211
Ill.	1,592	1,608	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,592	1,608
Mich.	953	1,039	---	---	---	---	---	---	953	1,039
Wis.	26	26	31	30	---	---	31	30	57	56
Minn.	35	40	610	727	28	52	582	675	645	767
Iowa	101	134	10	12	---	---	10	12	111	146
Mo.	1,805	1,859	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,805	1,859
N.Dak.	---	---	7,350	7,692	1,005	1,347	6,345	6,345	7,350	7,692
S.Dak.	385	420	2,157	2,292	75	210	2,082	2,082	2,542	2,712
Nebr.	3,462	3,497	22	18	---	---	22	18	3,484	3,515
Kans.	10,799	11,015	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,799	11,015
Del.	34	35	---	---	---	---	---	---	34	35
Md.	193	185	---	---	---	---	---	---	193	185
Va.	279	293	---	---	---	---	---	---	279	293
W.Va.	46	45	---	---	---	---	---	---	46	45
N.C.	359	384	---	---	---	---	---	---	359	384
S.C.	164	175	---	---	---	---	---	---	164	175
Ga.	112	116	---	---	---	---	---	---	112	116
Ky.	291	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	291	300
Tenn.	243	243	---	---	---	---	---	---	243	243
Ala.	88	110	---	---	---	---	---	---	88	110
Miss.	32	29	---	---	---	---	---	---	32	29
Ark.	96	110	---	---	---	---	---	---	96	110
Okla.	4,923	5,021	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,923	5,021
Texas	4,308	4,308	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,308	4,308
Mont.	2,118	1,885	2,656	3,904	277	1,025	2,379	2,879	4,774	5,789
Idaho	736	780	531	547	---	---	531	547	1,267	1,327
Wyo.	263	289	70	63	---	---	70	63	333	352
Colo.	3,184	3,407	98	59	---	---	98	59	3,282	3,466
N.Mex.	441	450	19	18	---	---	19	18	460	468
Ariz.	44	60	---	---	---	---	---	---	44	60
Utah	288	291	84	86	---	---	84	86	372	377
Nev.	3	3	7	12	---	---	7	12	10	15
Wash.	1,895	1,895	181	690	---	---	181	690	2,076	2,585
Oreg.	735	713	141	200	---	---	141	200	876	913
Calif.	439	435	---	---	---	---	---	---	439	435
U.S.	44,232	45,003	13,967	16,350	1,385	2,634	12,582	13,716	58,199	61,353

1/ Acreage seeded in preceding fall.

## PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1955 AND 1956 - Continued

State	Flaxseed 1/		Rice		Beans, 2/		Peas, 2/		Sugar beets	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	1,000 acres	Acres	Acres							
Maine	---	---	---	---	4	5	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	146	131	---	---	---	---
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,400	19,000
Mich.	---	---	---	---	531	531	---	---	63,500	69,000
Wis.	5	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	7,000
Minn.	900	1,098	---	---	---	---	4	4	65,800	67,000
Iowa	15	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mo.	---	---	5	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Dak.	3,332	3,865	---	---	---	---	2	3	34,700	36,000
S.Dak.	798	870	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,300	5,000
Nebr.	---	---	---	---	72	64	---	---	56,500	59,000
Kans.	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,900	7,000
Miss.	---	---	53	46	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	---	---	438	394	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	---	---	530	466	---	---	---	---	---	---
Texas	58	29	484	416	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mont.	82	135	---	---	14	12	6	6	50,800	52,000
Idaho	---	---	---	---	135	115	107	152	79,600	81,000
Wyo.	---	---	---	---	59	54	5	5	34,500	35,000
Colo.	---	---	---	---	257	242	18	20	123,200	132,000
N.Mex.	---	---	---	---	46	46	---	---	2/	2/
Ariz.	3	2	---	---	9	6	---	---	---	---
Utah	---	---	---	---	9	8	---	---	30,200	27,000
Wash.	---	---	---	---	42	38	160	189	30,800	31,000
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	8	17,700	18,000
Calif.	60	48	336	292	323	269	6	7	167,500	178,000
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	6,000
U.S.	5,255	6,080	1,846	1,618	1,647	1,521	313	394	797,900	829,000

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.  
2/ Included in "Other States".

## WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average	Indi-	cated	Average	Indi-	cated
	Average:	1955	harvest:	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N. Y.	383	310	298	27.4	32.5	31.5	10,506	10,075	9,387
N. J.	74	51	50	24.4	30.5	30.0	1,799	1,556	1,500
Pa.	872	614	589	22.9	26.0	28.0	19,832	15,964	16,492
Ohio	2,124	1,496	1,511	24.6	29.0	27.0	52,243	43,384	40,797
Ind.	1,545	1,186	1,174	23.0	29.0	29.5	35,549	34,394	34,633
Ill.	1,621	1,576	1,592	22.0	33.0	32.5	36,467	52,008	51,740
Mich.	1,208	948	1,033	26.6	29.5	30.0	32,105	27,966	30,990
Wis.	31	25	25	24.0	27.0	26.0	744	675	650
Minn.	74	33	37	19.4	26.0	21.0	1,464	858	777
Iowa	188	97	115	19.6	32.0	16.0	3,785	3,104	1,840
Mo.	1,399	1,551	1,644	19.8	31.0	28.0	27,976	48,081	46,032
S. Dak.	316	323	313	15.6	17.5	12.0	4,964	5,652	3,756
Nebr.	3,919	3,121	3,246	20.2	25.0	20.0	79,328	78,025	64,920
Kans.	12,719	8,559	9,329	15.8	15.0	16.0	202,869	128,385	149,264
Del.	58	33	33	19.4	27.5	27.5	1,099	908	908
Md.	295	179	175	20.0	26.5	26.0	5,828	4,744	4,550
Va.	400	255	268	19.5	26.0	26.5	7,676	6,630	7,102
W. Va.	68	37	37	19.8	23.0	23.0	1,333	851	851
N. C.	392	319	354	17.9	21.5	24.0	7,028	6,858	8,496
S. C.	175	152	166	16.4	18.5	24.0	2,849	2,812	3,984
Ga.	142	100	107	15.4	16.0	21.0	2,178	1,600	2,247
Ky.	283	201	209	17.4	20.0	23.0	4,849	4,020	4,807
Tenn.	270	201	201	15.6	17.0	19.5	4,152	3,417	3,920
Ala.	14	53	70	17.7	19.0	23.0	257	1,007	1,610
Miss.	16	13	15	22.2	22.0	30.0	391	286	450
Ark.	37	72	85	16.4	19.5	27.0	661	1,404	2,295
Okla.	5,728	3,020	4,017	13.4	8.0	16.0	77,872	24,160	64,272
Texas	4,407	1,508	2,262	10.8	9.5	12.0	50,722	14,326	27,144
Mont.	1,476	2,027	1,135	20.3	27.0	17.5	30,049	54,729	19,862
Idaho	818	676	662	24.8	27.5	28.0	20,115	18,590	18,536
Wyo.	251	214	244	18.7	19.0	18.0	4,658	4,066	4,392
Colo.	2,374	1,249	1,549	17.2	13.0	10.0	40,929	16,237	15,490
N. Mex.	274	200	150	7.8	7.5	6.0	2,625	1,500	900
Ariz.	23	42	58	24.3	29.0	29.0	546	1,218	1,682
Utah	304	267	270	17.8	15.0	17.0	5,350	4,005	4,590
Nev.	5	3	3	26.5	25.0	29.0	127	75	87
Wash.	2,113	1,827	1,315	28.4	28.5	30.0	59,894	52,070	39,450
Oreg.	810	699	629	26.5	26.5	29.0	21,553	18,524	18,241
Calif.	602	423	402	18.8	21.0	21.0	11,319	8,883	8,442
U. S.	47,810	33,660	35,372	18.3	20.9	20.3	873,690	703,047	717,086

## SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		Indi- cated	Indi- cated
	Harvested	For Average: 1955	Average: 1945-54	1955	1945-54	1955		
1945-54:	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels
1955:	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres					
Wis.	58	31	30	24.6	24.0	22.5	1,420	744
Minn.	968	575	661	16.9	19.0	17.0	16,469	10,925
Iowa	14	10	12	18.6	26.0	12.0	256	260
N.Dak.	7,542	6,232	6,047	12.6	16.0	12.5	95,495	99,712
S.Dak.	3,028	2,006	1,562	11.4	10.5	6.5	34,521	21,063
Nebr.	64	20	16	13.8	11.5	12.0	884	230
Mont.	3,507	2,330	2,677	14.2	21.0	12.0	50,730	48,930
Idaho	602	522	538	31.4	37.5	33.0	18,870	19,575
Wyo.	84	63	57	16.8	18.0	15.0	1,431	1,134
Colo.	109	60	45	18.8	17.0	18.0	2,055	1,020
N.Mex.	19	15	15	14.0	18.0	14.0	271	270
Utah	83	81	83	32.0	30.5	32.0	2,670	2,470
Rev.	13	6	11	28.0	29.0	30.0	366	174
Wash.	573	171	662	22.6	22.0	24.5	12,732	3,762
Oreg.	218	125	194	24.4	27.0	27.0	5,251	3,375
U.S.	16,894	12,247	12,610	14.4	17.4	13.8	243,636	213,644
								174,185

## DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		Indi- cated	Indi- cated
	Harvested	For Average: 1955	Average: 1945-54	1955	1945-54	1955		
1945-54:	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels
1955:	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres					
Minn.	45	26	49	13.8	15.5	14.0	646	403
N.Dak.	2,203	980	1,303	12.0	13.5	13.5	27,495	13,230
S.Dak.	239	71	158	11.4	10.5	6.5	2,803	746
Mont.	1/ 14	271	974	1/ 13.5	21.0	12.0	1/ 189	5,691
U.S.	2,489	1,348	2,484	11.9	14.9	12.5	30,963	20,070
	1/ 1954 only.	Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.						

## WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White		(Winter & Spring)	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	Durum 1/	Spring		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		
Average 1945-54	559,330	193,478	205,784	31,512	158,186	1,148,289		
1955	418,603	168,400	187,112	20,081	142,565	936,761		
1956 2/	436,828	173,790	135,068	31,000	145,576	922,262		

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated July 1, 1956.

## CORN, ALL

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average:	Indi-	Average:	Indicated		
	Average:	1955	harvest:	1945-54	1955	cated	1945-54	1955	1956
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	13	12	11	36.0	36.0	37.0	463	432	407
N.H.	12	11	10	43.8	48.0	44.0	540	528	440
Vt.	60	62	61	45.7	52.0	49.0	2,738	3,224	2,989
Mass.	35	30	29	48.4	50.0	51.0	1,665	1,500	1,479
R.I.	7	6	6	41.7	46.0	42.0	304	276	252
Conn.	41	39	43	46.6	42.0	49.0	1,912	1,638	2,107
N.Y.	657	718	696	42.0	47.5	45.0	27,688	34,105	31,320
N.J.	187	202	196	48.7	27.0	55.0	9,114	5,454	10,780
Pa.	1,335	1,334	1,321	46.0	46.0	47.0	61,501	61,364	62,087
Ohio	3,550	3,745	3,670	52.2	59.0	53.0	185,752	220,955	194,510
Ind.	4,578	4,931	4,783	51.2	56.0	52.0	234,929	276,136	248,716
Ill.	8,873	9,357	8,889	52.6	56.0	58.0	467,584	523,992	515,562
Mich.	1,706	2,004	1,984	40.0	46.5	43.0	68,524	93,186	85,312
Wis.	2,565	2,740	2,767	49.5	50.0	57.0	126,847	137,000	157,719
Minn.	5,451	5,815	5,641	43.8	49.0	51.0	238,754	284,935	287,691
Iowa	10,734	10,767	10,659	50.2	48.5	51.0	539,996	522,200	543,609
No.	4,100	4,236	4,151	34.5	39.0	41.0	141,798	165,204	170,191
N.Dak.	1,194	1,396	1,326	20.7	22.5	23.0	24,662	31,410	30,498
S.Dak.	3,910	4,158	3,784	27.4	21.0	25.0	106,860	87,318	94,600
Nebr.	7,325	5,968	6,207	30.2	18.0	32.0	220,863	107,424	198,624
Kans.	2,529	1,624	1,592	24.4	21.0	24.0	61,628	34,104	38,208
Del.	150	170	153	40.3	36.0	50.0	6,091	6,120	7,650
Md.	473	519	477	44.2	40.5	47.0	20,922	21,020	22,419
Va.	1,008	865	796	37.2	38.0	37.0	37,575	32,870	29,452
W.Va.	248	187	170	40.0	39.0	40.0	9,889	7,293	6,800
N.C.	2,188	2,073	1,969	38.6	34.0	32.0	62,535	70,482	63,008
S.C.	1,340	1,048	985	18.3	28.0	21.0	24,567	29,344	20,685
Ga.	3,091	2,795	2,711	15.3	24.0	23.0	46,942	67,080	62,353
Fla.	611	592	580	13.8	20.0	22.0	8,369	11,840	12,760
Ky.	2,182	1,933	1,856	34.8	41.0	42.0	76,049	79,253	77,952
Tenn.	2,070	1,751	1,769	28.0	35.0	35.0	58,149	61,285	61,915
Ala.	2,538	2,267	2,244	17.4	30.0	27.0	44,008	68,010	60,538
Miss.	2,019	1,614	1,485	19.3	30.0	30.0	38,998	48,420	44,550
Ark.	1,127	663	650	19.4	29.5	30.0	22,488	19,558	19,500
La.	809	639	613	18.0	29.0	26.5	14,348	18,531	16,244
Okla.	956	538	318	17.8	24.0	21.0	17,834	8,112	6,673
Texas	2,524	2,012	1,891	17.6	24.0	17.0	44,209	48,288	32,147
Mont.	170	186	171	15.3	21.5	14.5	2,586	3,999	2,480
Idaho	31	55	59	52.0	62.0	64.0	1,633	3,410	3,776
Wyo.	56	71	67	18.2	24.5	20.0	1,009	1,740	1,340
Colo.	533	497	383	25.5	33.5	36.0	13,328	16,650	13,788
N.Mex.	84	52	51	15.5	21.0	20.0	1,272	1,092	1,020
Ariz.	32	50	45	13.6	25.0	28.0	436	1,250	1,260
Utah	31	40	40	40.6	46.0	58.0	1,290	1,840	2,320
Nev.	2	3	3	35.3	40.0	42.0	91	120	126
Wash.	22	38	40	58.2	74.0	75.0	1,281	2,812	3,000
Oreg.	27	42	28	43.2	61.0	62.0	1,157	2,562	1,736
Calif.	78	245	216	39.3	66.0	65.0	3,219	16,170	14,040
U.S.	83,260	79,900	77,596	37.1	40.6	42.1	3,084,389	3,241,536	3,266,688

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1

State :	Corn for grain			Old wheat		
	Average	1955	1956	Average	1955	1956
	1945-54	bushels	bushels	1945-54	bushels	bushels
Maine	5	1	1	---	---	---
N.H.	10	6	6	---	---	---
Vt.	12	6	8	---	---	---
Mass.	56	40	40	---	---	---
R.I.	8	7	9	---	---	---
Conn.	63	50	34	---	---	---
N.Y.	2,037	2,713	3,164	807	640	554
N.J.	1,823	2,113	850	105	135	93
Pa.	12,840	18,200	11,936	1,539	966	958
Ohio	42,154	64,599	65,698	1,760	940	651
Ind.	62,206	90,618	91,354	766	402	516
Ill.	125,722	162,541	203,101	613	1,910	520
Mich.	15,683	26,132	26,319	1,816	896	559
Wis.	18,948	29,708	18,676	448	259	255
Minn.	59,940	100,687	121,416	1,799	728	670
Iowa	195,969	251,051	234,629	213	64	67
Mo.	38,494	21,233	36,869	1,152	1,442	721
N.Dak.	2,200	2,683	2,932	19,298	7,607	16,941
S.Dak.	30,251	44,211	30,668	6,498	1,898	2,609
Nebr.	75,819	77,249	44,885	3,473	1,502	6,260
Kans.	15,955	9,713	5,735	8,264	4,405	2,568
Del.	957	1,032	525	11	18	9
Md.	3,194	3,328	1,789	126	75	95
Va.	7,309	4,491	4,241	405	283	232
W.Va.	1,996	2,260	1,223	184	138	102
N.C.	13,961	9,820	13,973	408	258	274
S.C.	5,166	1,712	5,762	83	57	42
Ga.	7,138	3,151	9,107	82	55	48
Fla.	593	235	504	---	---	---
Ky.	15,038	12,251	14,614	126	108	80
Tenn.	11,742	5,760	11,039	153	142	51
Ala.	7,234	3,309	11,810	7	5	20
Miss.	5,840	3,456	7,987	15	4	3
Ark.	3,300	791	2,457	18	17	14
La.	1,449	1,265	3,175	---	---	---
Okl.	1,846	145	572	1,493	1,415	242
Texas	4,120	1,671	4,380	1,054	492	215
Mont.	36	12	24	10,471	5,801	27,338
Idaho	123	85	130	1,395	931	954
Wyo.	22	12	63	600	177	260
Colo.	1,202	1,183	791	2,400	2,047	1,381
N.Mex.	191	92	45	178	31	71
Ariz.	74	90	200	7	4	12
Utah	4	8	10	575	323	388
Nebr.	---	---	---	35	33	20
Wash.	47	228	314	1,078	1,800	1,396
Oreg.	78	79	136	861	917	438
Calif.	13	29	110	224	183	89
U.S.	792,768	960,056	993,311	70,538	39,108	67,716

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1 - CONTINUED

State	Old oats		Soybeans		Sorghum grain	
	Average	1955	Average	1956	Average	1956 1/
	1945-54	1955	1945-54	1956	1955	1956 1/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	388	139	118	---	---	---
N. H.	23	7	4	---	---	---
Vt.	122	50	54	---	---	---
Mass.	14	4	4	---	---	---
Conn.	13	10	9	---	---	---
N. Y.	4,396	3,359	4,311	13	10	8
N. J.	204	210	187	27	26	27
Pa.	4,100	5,159	6,328	38	25	24
Ohio	6,438	7,115	9,570	857	2,104	731
Ind.	6,165	6,385	8,939	1,082	3,956	658
Ill.	17,384	16,069	21,289	2,304	8,017	1,966
Mich.	8,676	7,632	12,225	74	94	121
Wis.	23,199	21,423	25,005	40	40	34
Minn.	35,295	35,818	45,528	573	7,160	879
Iowa	37,477	40,770	46,442	1,879	7,899	1,307
Mo.	5,368	9,194	8,826	541	1,854	340
N. Dak.	20,066	16,979	19,159	8	52	24
S. Dak.	25,295	31,257	32,583	38	395	112
Nebr.	11,038	13,254	10,023	17	364	19
Kans.	3,381	5,346	4,632	76	92	34
Del.	8	26	19	18	15	21
Md.	157	330	349	42	65	31
Va.	392	577	444	77	57	100
W. Va.	284	289	274	---	---	---
N. C.	845	1,147	911	122	49	152
S. C.	625	753	712	38	20	55
Ga.	404	307	230	5	4	14
Fla.	2/	2/	2/	3/1	3	8
Ky.	174	323	339	78	32	48
Tenn.	381	500	479	44	43	22
Ala.	190	218	265	13	23	43
Miss.	256	558	361	57	52	119
Ark.	325	457	662	107	275	219
La.	93	109	164	10	25	10
Okla.	1,699	1,743	1,316	7	4	5
Texas	2,267	2,615	1,533	---	---	6,674
Mont.	3,079	1,982	3,794	---	---	---
Idaho	893	1,222	1,067	---	---	---
Wyo.	990	519	897	---	---	---
Colo.	1,101	819	847	---	---	891
N. Mex.	57	11	18	---	---	278
Ariz.	18	9	16	---	---	---
Utah	297	317	271	---	---	---
Nev.	22	10	4	---	---	---
Wash.	619	1,082	786	---	---	---
Oreg.	916	1,077	652	---	---	---
Calif.	8	34	28	---	---	---
Other	States	---	---	---	---	1,741
U. S.	225,143	237,214	271,674	8,219	32,755	7,131

1/ Data for earlier years not available.

2/ Less than 500 bushels.

3/ Short-time average.

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1 - CONTINUED

State	Old barley			Old rye			Old flaxseed		
	Average: 1955		1956	Average: 1955		1956	Average: 1955		1956
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956	1948-54	1955	1956
	1,000 bushels								
Maine	13	5	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	272	170	217	11	18	8	---	---	---
N.J.	44	72	54	10	12	7	---	---	---
Pa.	480	920	906	33	23	39	---	---	---
Ohio	67	377	301	31	173	52	---	---	---
Ind.	57	204	266	37	266	88	---	---	---
Ill.	82	116	428	30	280	221	---	---	---
Mich.	644	256	277	127	194	42	---	---	---
Wis.	870	488	285	166	93	94	---	---	---
Minn.	3,535	6,627	4,318	121	131	172	314	312	80
Iowa	90	133	86	16	7	15	---	---	---
Mo.	125	789	842	16	27	41	---	---	---
N.Dak.	11,040	14,132	12,255	460	986	468	1,666	1,999	614
S.Dak.	6,388	2,433	1,840	468	903	613	480	652	202
Nebr.	1,597	712	912	229	194	290	---	---	---
Kans.	925	1,343	1,146	34	98	55	---	---	---
Del.	18	24	19	3	1	1	---	---	---
Md.	134	264	228	5	6	4	---	---	---
Va.	256	290	289	18	4	4	---	---	---
W.Va.	36	58	51	2	1	--	---	---	---
N.C.	86	154	83	13	12	19	---	---	---
S.C.	16	20	32	2	1	3	---	---	---
Ga.	3	8	5	2	1	1	---	---	---
Ky.	102	133	118	8	15	3	---	---	---
Tenn.	61	68	75	10	10	7	---	---	---
Miss.	1/2	21	33	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	3	17	25	---	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.	182	252	121	32	76	24	---	---	---
Texas	172	111	83	9	16	6	---	---	---
Mont.	4,168	6,958	8,274	21	15	24	---	---	---
Idaho	1,250	1,746	1,469	3	2	3	---	---	---
Wyo.	702	529	678	8	6	7	---	---	---
Colo.	2,192	919	1,065	26	17	21	---	---	---
N.Mex	42	22	40	2	2	6	---	---	---
Ariz.	29	70	56	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	680	569	605	3	1	2	---	---	---
Nev.	52	24	36	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	325	801	738	13	37	16	---	---	---
Oreg.	541	1,560	894	41	17	17	---	---	---
Calif.	535	728	345	1	6	2/	---	---	---
Other	States	---	---	---	---	---	124	45	73
U.S.	37,823	44,153	39,499	2,010	3,951	2,373	2,584	3,008	969

1/ Short-time average.

## QTS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average	Indi-	Average	1955	Indicated	
	Average:	1955	harvest:	1945-54	cated	1945-54	1955	1956	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	bushels	bushels	bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	80	79	67	39.2	30.0	39.0	3,164	2,370	2,613
N.H.	4	1	1	35.5	34.0	33.0	141	34	33
Vt.	27	14	12	33.1	35.0	31.0	895	490	372
Mass.	4	2	2	34.6	41.0	35.0	142	82	70
R.I.	1	---	---	1/31.2	---	---	28	---	---
Conn.	3	2	2	32.2	32.0	32.0	100	64	64
N.Y.	694	701	575	36.8	41.0	32.0	25,869	28,741	18,400
N.J.	38	35	34	35.8	41.0	39.0	1,270	1,435	1,326
Pa.	754	793	777	35.1	42.0	35.0	26,509	33,306	27,195
Ohio	1,123	1,251	1,126	39.5	51.0	44.0	44,957	63,801	49,544
Ind.	1,288	1,253	1,239	37.6	51.0	47.0	48,645	63,852	58,233
Ill.	3,496	5,168	3,041	40.4	56.0	47.0	141,595	177,408	142,927
Mich.	1,356	1,323	1,085	37.3	44.0	30.0	50,830	58,212	32,550
Wis.	3,897	3,835	2,807	45.1	49.0	44.0	130,537	138,915	123,508
Minn.	5,070	4,828	4,442	38.1	41.0	38.0	193,267	197,948	168,796
Iowa	5,863	5,798	5,355	36.4	44.5	27.0	214,156	258,011	144,585
Mo.	1,374	1,562	1,348	26.0	36.0	29.0	36,203	49,032	39,092
N.Dak.	2,067	1,955	1,681	27.0	28.0	26.0	56,472	54,740	43,706
S.Dak.	3,381	3,872	2,564	29.9	25.5	19.0	100,753	98,736	48,716
Nebr.	2,365	2,029	1,770	25.2	26.0	14.0	59,800	52,754	24,780
Kans.	1,034	1,123	1,190	23.0	27.5	22.0	24,623	30,882	26,180
Del.	7	10	10	32.6	38.0	37.0	221	380	370
Md.	46	71	64	34.2	41.0	37.0	1,610	2,911	2,368
Va.	124	146	134	32.0	38.0	37.0	3,997	5,548	4,958
W.Va.	49	38	36	31.0	40.0	34.0	1,511	1,520	1,224
N.C.	348	460	478	31.4	33.0	37.0	10,964	15,180	17,686
S.C.	523	513	497	27.6	27.5	36.0	14,404	14,245	17,892
Ga.	453	461	447	27.2	25.0	32.0	12,270	11,525	14,304
Fla.	28	32	32	21.0	24.0	26.0	503	768	832
Ala.	75	90	81	26.0	29.0	31.0	1,989	2,610	2,511
Tenn.	203	236	217	27.5	29.0	31.0	5,587	6,844	6,727
Miss.	140	170	165	26.5	26.0	33.0	3,686	4,420	5,445
Ariz.	249	401	341	31.2	30.0	43.0	7,792	12,030	14,663
Ark.	224	460	428	30.7	36.0	40.0	7,088	16,560	17,120
Ia.	79	134	115	27.4	35.0	32.0	2,192	4,092	3,680
Okla.	700	704	676	19.9	17.0	18.5	14,483	11,968	12,506
Texas	1,214	1,548	1,294	31.8	17.5	17.0	27,090	23,590	21,998
Mont.	288	297	235	32.2	36.5	31.0	9,290	10,840	7,285
Idaho	183	200	176	43.3	48.5	46.0	7,934	9,700	8,096
N.Mex.	141	119	111	30.2	29.0	28.0	4,305	3,451	3,108
Colo.	180	126	98	30.6	32.0	30.0	5,563	4,032	2,940
Ariz.	31	13	12	21.6	27.0	17.0	654	351	204
Utah	11	11	11	42.6	47.0	48.0	468	517	528
Lev.	44	35	32	44.6	43.0	48.0	1,947	1,505	1,536
Wash.	7	5	6	40.7	41.0	45.0	277	205	270
Oreg.	151	194	146	46.8	45.0	48.0	7,025	8,730	7,008
Calif.	330	270	282	39.0	34.5	36.0	9,346	9,315	10,152
U.S.	38,912	39,138	35,427	34.1	38.3	32.3	1,327,496	1,499,282	1,143,929

1/ Short-time average.

## SOYBEANS

State	Acreage grown alone for all purposes		Equivalent solid 1/		Acreage for beans Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1945-54	1955	Average 1945-54	1955	Average 1945-54	1955	Average 1945-54	1955
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N.Y.	9	7	6	9	7	6	6	5
N.J.	36	43	47	36	43	47	20	36
Pa.	52	55	58	52	55	58	24	22
Ohio	1,049	1,217	1,327	1,049	1,217	1,327	1,000	1,193
Ind.	1,724	2,102	2,228	1,724	2,102	2,228	1,603	2,039
Ill.	3,840	4,432	4,831	3,840	4,432	4,831	3,678	4,370
Mich.	113	145	188	113	145	188	100	138
Wis.	68	90	96	68	90	96	39	78
Minn.	1,084	2,286	2,697	1,084	2,286	2,697	1,038	2,253
Iowa	1,747	2,256	2,662	1,747	2,256	2,662	1,707	2,235
Mo.	1,278	1,987	2,086	1,300	1,992	2,091	1,192	1,940
N.Dak.	23	82	135	23	82	135	22	80
S.Dak.	64	249	239	64	249	239	62	243
Nebr.	62	196	190	62	196	190	60	180
Kans.	383	374	389	383	374	389	331	335
Del.	69	110	141	69	110	141	60	105
Md.	96	175	226	96	175	226	73	155
Va.	192	238	276	224	259	297	136	201
W.Va.	16	8	8	16	8	8	---	---
N.C.	386	430	516	476	468	552	263	327
S.C.	100	222	275	141	260	312	69	189
Ga.	74	90	90	99	117	117	24	57
Fla.	2/ 16	40	48	2/ 16	40	48	2/ 13	36
Ky.	197	204	198	207	207	200	111	134
Tenn.	268	335	345	339	363	372	156	250
Ala.	161	148	148	166	148	148	64	94
Miss.	409	717	825	458	732	838	266	626
Ark.	601	1,277	1,456	667	1,310	1,488	516	1,217
Ia.	106	137	164	248	227	256	39	88
Okla.	56	53	49	56	53	49	32	40
Texas	6	5	15	6	5	15	3/ 2	9
U.S.	14,279	19,710	21,959	14,833	20,008	22,251	12,698	18,668
								20,953

1/ Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres. 2/ Short-time average.

3/ Less than 500 acres.

## SOYBEANS

State	Interplanted acreage			State	Interplanted acreage		
	Average 1945-54	1955	1956		Average 1945-54	1955	1956
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
No.	45	10	10	Tenn.	143	57	54
Va.	64	42	42	Ala.	10	---	---
N.C.	181	76	72	Miss.	98	30	26
S.C.	81	77	74	Ark.	132	66	64
Ga.	51	54	54	La.	282	180	184
Ky.	20	6	4	U.S.	1,108	598	584

## SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Production 1955 1/	State	Production 1955 1/	State	Production 1955 1/
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>		<u>1,000 bushels</u>		<u>1,000 bushels</u>
N.Y.	80	Mo.	33,950	Ga.	684
N.J.	684	N.Dak.	1,200	Fla.	792
Pa.	440	S.Dak.	2,794	Ky.	2,412
Ohio	29,228	Nebr.	1,890	Tenn.	4,500
Ind.	43,838	Kans.	3,350	Ala.	2,162
Ill.	98,325	Del.	2,100	Miss.	11,894
Mich.	3,036	Md.	3,100	Ark.	21,906
Wis.	975	Va.	4,020	La.	1,936
Minn.	43,934	N.C.	5,068	Oklahoma	460
Iowa	43,582	S.C.	2,740	Texas	26
				U.S.	371,106

1/ Revised - based on analysis of 1954 Census and other data.

## SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Production 1955 1/	State	Production 1955 1/
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>		<u>1,000 bushels</u>
Nebraska	7,920	Colorado	4,950
Kansas	33,246	New Mexico	5,550
Oklahoma	14,404	Other States	26,721
Texas	148,309	United States	241,100

1/ Revised - based on analysis of 1954 Census and other data.

## RICE

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production			
	Harvested	For	Average	1945-54	Indi- cated	Average	1945-54	Indi- cated
Average:	1955	harvest:	1955	1945-54	1955	1955	1955	1956
1945-54:	1956	:	1956	:	1956	:	1956	:
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	2/ 3	5	4	2/2,521	2,600	2,700	2/ 73	140
Miss.	2/ 34	52	45	2/2,558	2,850	2,900	2/ 869	1,482
Ark.	420	434	391	2,182	2,925	2,850	9,272	12,694
La.	608	526	463	1,908	2,500	2,450	11,639	13,150
Texas	517	480	413	2,263	3,100	3,000	11,837	14,880
Calif.	311	329	286	3,056	3,400	3,500	9,442	11,186
U.S.	1,879	1,826	1,602	2,254	2,931	2,890	42,756	53,532
								46,315

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

2/ Short-time average.

## BARLEY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	1955	Indi-	Average	1955	Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:	1945-54:	1955	cated	1945-54:	1955	cated	
	1945-54:	1956	1956	1956	1956	1956	1956	1956	1956
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres			bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	4	1	1	29.3	24.0	30.0	108	24	30
N. Y.	80	67	67	29.8	36.0	30.0	2,382	2,412	2,010
N. J.	16	24	25	35.3	37.5	38.0	572	900	950
Pa.	149	245	250	36.4	37.0	38.0	5,492	9,065	9,500
Ohio	28	113	104	30.0	38.0	35.0	906	4,294	3,640
Ind.	28	82	69	26.6	32.5	34.0	762	2,665	2,346
Ill.	34	140	109	29.4	34.0	35.0	1,022	4,760	3,815
Mich.	109	102	92	31.6	34.0	30.0	3,467	3,468	2,760
Wis.	148	74	73	36.9	35.0	36.0	5,447	2,590	2,628
Minn.	1,040	1,175	1,010	26.7	24.5	24.0	27,608	28,788	24,240
Iowa	24	20	26	27.6	33.0	20.0	682	660	520
Mo.	99	510	398	23.6	27.5	26.0	2,510	14,025	10,348
N. Dak.	2,284	3,631	3,086	21.0	22.5	19.0	48,386	81,698	58,634
S. Dak.	1,030	511	424	19.4	18.0	15.0	20,745	9,198	6,360
Nebr.	350	190	207	19.7	20.0	14.0	7,028	3,800	2,898
Kans.	257	688	550	17.4	18.5	16.5	4,769	12,728	9,075
Del.	11	14	14	29.6	34.0	34.0	335	476	476
Md.	74	88	89	33.1	37.0	38.0	2,464	3,256	3,382
Va.	85	118	118	32.1	35.0	39.0	2,751	4,130	4,602
W. Va.	11	14	15	31.3	33.0	34.0	358	462	510
N. C.	40	59	59	28.5	28.0	35.0	1,166	1,652	2,065
S. C.	20	22	26	24.3	20.5	30.0	474	451	780
Ga.	6	9	10	23.0	18.0	28.0	151	162	280
Ky.	65	128	109	25.5	23.0	30.0	1,700	2,944	3,270
Tenn.	78	92	83	19.4	18.0	22.5	1,512	1,656	1,868
Miss.	3	30	25	1/25.3	22.0	37.0	81	660	925
Ark.	7	42	48	21.3	20.0	28.0	158	840	1,344
Oklahoma	90	233	226	16.1	13.0	15.5	1,521	3,029	3,503
Texas	129	148	155	15.6	14.0	16.0	2,040	2,072	2,480
Mont.	725	1,379	1,131	25.4	30.0	24.0	18,355	41,370	27,144
Idaho	360	612	502	34.4	32.0	33.5	12,345	19,584	16,817
Wyo.	134	110	100	29.4	28.0	28.0	3,940	3,080	2,800
Colo.	529	355	266	24.8	25.0	26.0	13,368	8,875	6,916
N. Mex.	24	25	24	24.2	32.0	27.0	567	800	648
Ariz.	130	188	173	48.4	60.0	58.0	6,461	11,280	10,034
Utah	136	166	156	43.9	40.5	42.0	5,929	6,723	6,552
Nev.	21	13	17	35.1	35.0	38.0	722	455	646
Wash.	169	738	605	35.0	25.0	35.0	6,036	18,450	21,175
Oreg.	324	559	587	34.2	32.0	37.0	11,122	17,888	21,719
Calif.	1,588	1,838	1,838	33.0	37.5	37.0	52,677	68,925	68,006

U. S. 10,443 14,553 12,867 26.6 27.5 27.0 278,166 402,295 347,696

1/ Short-time average.

## RYE

State	Acreage		Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	
	Average	1945-54	harvest	1945-54	cated	1945-54	cated	
1945-54		1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1956
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	13	12	12	18.9	21.0	20.5	252	252
N.J.	12	11	14	18.2	22.0	21.0	218	242
Pa.	18	22	26	16.6	22.0	24.0	286	484
Ohio	25	32	26	17.5	20.5	20.5	436	656
Ind.	64	104	83	14.4	17.0	17.5	946	1,768
Ill.	52	100	70	14.1	17.0	17.0	759	1,700
Mich.	58	40	50	14.6	15.0	15.5	847	600
Wis.	78	44	32	12.2	12.5	11.5	942	550
Minn.	150	115	94	14.6	15.0	15.0	2,204	1,725
Iowa	11	22	20	15.0	17.0	12.0	168	374
Mo.	38	73	54	12.3	14.0	17.0	491	1,022
N.Dak.	231	585	380	13.2	16.0	12.0	3,069	9,360
S.Dak.	318	327	209	12.8	12.5	9.5	4,079	4,088
Nebr.	226	155	186	9.7	11.0	9.0	2,249	1,705
Kans.	49	69	66	10.5	10.0	11.0	520	690
Del.	17	15	15	14.4	19.5	24.0	236	292
Md.	15	19	17	15.2	22.0	25.0	228	418
Va.	22	22	19	14.7	18.0	18.5	321	396
N.C.	21	24	28	12.8	13.5	16.0	271	324
S.C.	10	15	15	10.6	11.0	14.0	103	165
Ga.	6	10	11	9.5	9.5	11.5	60	95
Ky.	31	23	23	13.8	14.0	17.0	436	322
Tenn.	25	23	20	10.6	10.5	12.0	268	242
Okla.	66	70	88	7.8	7.0	7.5	533	490
Texas	29	19	23	8.2	6.5	8.0	244	124
Mont.	15	20	11	11.4	17.0	9.0	176	340
Idaho	4	6	6	14.4	16.0	16.0	59	96
Wyo.	6	8	11	10.2	11.0	10.0	64	88
Colo.	40	34	34	8.2	7.0	6.0	341	238
N.Mex.	5	7	6	9.7	11.0	11.0	45	77
Utah	6	5	7	9.6	10.0	10.0	60	50
Wash.	16	38	34	11.8	10.5	11.5	192	399
Oreg.	24	15	24	13.0	14.5	17.0	316	218
Calif.	9	8	10	11.6	11.0	15.0	106	88
U.S.	1,714	2,092	1,724	12.5	14.2	12.8	21,558	29,678
								21,986

## SORGHUMS 1/

State	Acreage					
	Planted		Harvested		For	
	Average	1955	Average	1955	harvest	1956
	1945-54	1955	1945-54	1955	1956	1956
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Ind.	4	5	5	4	5	5
Ill.	5	8	12	5	8	12
Iowa	11	28	86	11	27	85
Mo.	168	295	375	160	291	370
N. Dak.	34	13	14	33	12	13
S. Dak.	219	203	282	208	192	265
Nebr.	437	1,301	1,392	414	1,080	1,296
Kans.	3,256	6,501	5,396	3,073	5,454	4,800
Va.	13	14	16	6	11	13
N. C.	45	117	102	45	114	100
S. C.	25	52	50	25	52	50
Ga.	46	87	100	46	87	100
Ky.	24	36	36	24	36	36
Tenn.	47	115	120	47	115	120
Ala.	67	90	67	65	88	65
Miss.	46	101	86	45	100	85
Ark.	77	175	173	73	170	170
La.	10	24	19	10	24	19
Okla.	1,616	2,325	2,000	1,488	2,105	1,852
Texas	6,779	9,709	9,612	6,284	8,748	8,661
Wyo.	6	11	7	6	9	6
Colo.	701	1,808	1,211	578	1,270	889
N. Mex.	524	591	638	432	524	550
Ariz.	75	173	156	73	170	153
Calif.	112	182	182	110	182	182
U. S.	14,360	23,964	22,137	13,277	20,874	19,897

1/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses including sirup.

## HOPS

State	Acreage						Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	1956	Average	1945-54	1955	Indi-	Average	1955	Indi-		
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1955	cated	1945-54	1955	cated		
							1956		1956		1,000	1,000
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	1,000	1,000
Idaho	939	1,600	1,800	1,778	2,100	2,150	1,779	3,360	3,870			
Wash.	13,230	13,000	13,700	1,714	1,600	1,620	22,661	20,800	22,194			
Oreg.	14,580	3,900	3,800	1,070	1,180	1,200	15,241	4,602	4,560			
Calif.	8,600	5,200	5,300	1,566	1,560	1,550	13,473	8,112	8,215			
U. S.	37,349	23,700	24,600	1,431	1,556	1,579	53,154	36,874	38,839			

## ALL HAY

State	Acreage		Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Indi-	cated	Average	1955	Indi-	
	1945-54:	1955	1955	1955	1956	1955	1956	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	698	560	553	1.08	1.27	1.03	748	712
N.H.	311	240	235	1.26	1.42	1.16	392	341
Vt.	915	784	776	1.43	1.53	1.33	1,310	1,197
Mass.	323	258	257	1.59	1.76	1.49	514	454
R.I.	28	21	20	1.67	1.81	1.70	46	38
Conn.	256	218	217	1.70	1.81	1.76	132	394
N.Y.	3,191	3,066	3,126	1.65	1.69	1.67	5,747	5,196
N.J.	247	242	248	1.85	1.92	1.94	456	464
Pa.	2,288	2,235	2,325	1.52	1.48	1.60	3,483	3,306
Ohio	2,503	2,415	2,378	1.19	1.71	1.70	3,731	4,110
Ind.	1,776	1,609	1,611	1.45	1.72	1.72	2,573	2,772
Ill.	2,650	2,373	2,460	1.60	1.98	1.85	4,254	4,690
Mich.	2,664	2,200	2,199	1.44	1.53	1.59	3,536	3,367
Wis.	4,052	3,951	3,880	1.78	2.13	2.04	7,197	8,401
Minn.	3,939	3,900	3,879	1.59	1.82	1.87	6,243	7,100
Iowa	3,521	4,009	3,467	1.67	1.74	1.40	5,925	6,958
Mo.	3,511	3,014	2,997	1.19	1.44	.96	4,190	4,339
N.Dak.	3,499	3,819	3,883	.95	1.16	1.15	3,320	4,415
S.Dak.	4,138	5,307	5,651	.84	.75	.76	3,750	3,993
Nebr.	4,792	5,655	5,660	1.10	.96	.92	5,268	5,412
Kans.	2,069	2,533	2,500	1.48	1.36	1.09	3,053	3,435
Del.	67	60	59	1.15	1.13	1.44	98	86
Md.	442	448	449	1.45	1.53	1.50	640	687
Va.	1,378	1,381	1,392	1.18	1.31	1.06	1,627	1,812
W.Va.	790	744	723	1.26	1.33	1.29	994	986
N.C.	1,253	1,154	1,145	1.01	1.10	.99	1,262	1,267
S.C.	591	648	600	.84	.97	.83	499	626
Ga.	1,171	948	957	.62	.79	.77	710	748
Fla.	112	117	130	.78	1.33	1.25	86	156
Ky.	1,801	1,729	1,756	1.26	1.13	1.33	2,263	2,472
Tenn.	1,682	1,623	1,656	1.12	1.20	1.17	1,896	1,949
Ala.	843	891	899	.80	.99	.89	671	879
Miss.	787	817	777	1.14	1.27	1.25	904	1,038
Ark.	1,150	978	965	1.06	1.18	1.16	1,236	1,150
La.	342	441	405	1.22	1.36	1.22	415	598
Okla.	1,466	1,763	1,670	1.21	1.17	1.08	1,775	2,068
Texas	1,614	2,072	1,991	1.01	1.09	.82	1,660	2,261
Mont.	2,318	2,410	2,425	1.14	1.27	1.11	2,611	3,054
Idaho	1,091	1,204	1,276	2.26	2.47	2.50	2,460	2,971
Wyo.	1,092	1,125	1,155	1.12	1.26	1.27	1,224	1,412
Colo.	1,414	1,368	1,341	1.58	1.70	1.69	2,245	2,322
N.Mex	208	231	239	2.12	2.37	2.30	442	548
Ariz.	261	284	278	2.54	2.75	2.78	659	780
Utah	561	570	577	2.09	2.22	2.31	1,174	1,267
Nev.	392	310	385	1.56	1.60	1.84	609	495
Wash.	811	817	871	1.90	1.97	1.91	1,541	1,606
Oreg.	1,038	1,034	1,069	1.74	1.71	1.93	1,799	1,768
Calif.	1,903	1,973	2,088	3.13	3.37	3.39	5,952	6,652
U.S.	74,382	75,549	75,595	1.39	1.49	1.42	103,648	112,782
								107,111

## CLOVER, AND TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Harvested	For	Average:	Indi-	Average:	Indi-
	Average: 1945-54:	1955	harvest 1945-54:	1955	cated 1945-54:	1955
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maine	470	424	424	1.16	1.35	544
N.H.	176	158	155	1.38	1.50	243
Vt.	555	466	466	1.50	1.60	832
Mass.	190	150	150	1.68	1.80	321
R.I.	16	12	11	1.72	1.75	27
Conn.	128	94	94	1.74	1.75	222
N.Y.	2,360	1,841	1,841	1.63	1.60	3,843
N.J.	117	82	80	1.69	1.60	198
Pa.	1,741	1,377	1,377	1.44	1.30	2,513
Ohio	1,726	1,249	1,174	1.37	1.50	2,369
Ind.	942	624	661	1.28	1.45	1,202
Ill.	1,319	715	786	1.39	1.60	1,834
Mich.	1,090	776	706	1.31	1.35	1,421
Wis.	2,220	1,469	1,293	1.58	1.85	3,479
Minn.	1,052	863	716	1.43	1.50	1,508
Iowa	2,189	2,097	1,300	1.44	1.45	3,167
Mo.	1,211	743	721	1.09	1.15	1,315
Nebr.	123	126	71	1.20	.95	150
Kans.	120	92	92	1.22	1.30	146
Del.	28	27	24	1.50	1.45	42
Md.	276	235	219	1.37	1.30	379
Va.	459	374	363	1.18	1.20	545
W.Va.	440	362	344	1.23	1.25	541
N.C.	105	105	102	1.12	1.20	118
Ga.	19	32	34	1.00	.95	19
Ky.	419	429	438	1.25	1.35	528
Tenn.	177	176	185	1.16	1.20	207
Ala.	30	58	58	.94	1.20	28
Miss.	46	94	94	1.14	1.30	52
Ark.	35	30	28	1.09	1.25	38
La.	45	60	60	1.17	1.35	54
Mont.	244	257	275	1.26	1.20	308
Idaho	124	118	136	1.36	1.30	169
Wyo.	107	128	140	1.18	1.00	125
Colo.	180	211	230	1.34	1.35	239
N.Mex.	14	8	8	1.32	1.50	19
Utah	35	50	48	1.62	1.60	56
Nev.	44	30	42	1.34	1.10	58
Wash.	195	200	196	2.05	1.95	399
Oreg.	134	164	174	1.80	1.75	241
U.S.	20,910	16,506	15,316	1.41	1.46	29,509
						24,174
						20,566

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

## ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY : PASTURE

State	Acreage		Yield_per_acre		Production		Condition		July 1	
	Harvested	For	Av.	Av.	Indi-	Av.	Indi-	Av.	Indi-	Av.
Average:	1945-54:	1955	harvest: 1945-	1955: cated: 1945-	1955: cated: 1945-	1955: cated: 1945-	1955: 1956	1956: 1956	1956: 1956	1956:
1945-54:	1955		1956	54		1956	54		1956	54
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Per- cent
										Per- cent
Maine	9	11	11	1.33	1.60	1.30	11	18	14	91
N.H.	9	16	17	1.90	1.75	1.60	16	28	27	89
Vt.	45	86	92	1.96	1.90	1.80	86	163	166	90
Mass.	22	41	44	2.20	2.15	1.90	49	88	84	89
R.I.	2	4	4	2.30	2.25	2.25	4	9	9	89
Conn.	35	56	59	2.38	2.40	2.30	83	134	136	89
N.Y.	570	867	936	2.06	2.05	2.05	1,182	1,777	1,919	86
N.J.	82	117	124	2.29	2.35	2.30	188	275	285	80
Pa.	413	730	810	1.92	1.85	1.90	794	1,350	1,539	86
Ohio	644	1,072	1,115	1.86	2.00	2.00	1,195	2,144	2,230	89
Ind.	530	775	744	1.87	2.05	2.10	994	1,589	1,562	90
Ill.	825	1,370	1,411	2.30	2.35	2.25	1,898	3,220	3,175	89
Mich.	1,223	1,372	1,441	1.58	1.65	1.70	1,950	2,264	2,450	89
Wis.	1,569	2,340	2,457	2.13	2.35	2.25	3,389	5,499	5,528	87
Minn.	1,391	2,196	2,394	2.15	2.20	2.25	3,040	4,831	5,386	88
Iowa	1,118	1,793	2,008	2.22	2.10	1.70	2,487	3,765	3,414	94
Mo.	328	528	581	2.43	2.50	1.60	791	1,320	930	84
N.Dak.	475	1,354	1,503	1.45	1.55	1.55	718	2,099	2,330	81
S.Dak.	805	2,021	2,203	1.54	1.10	1.15	1,243	2,223	2,533	87
Nebr.	1,341	2,157	2,179	2.00	1.55	1.40	2,660	3,343	3,051	88
Kans.	1,019	1,538	1,476	1.92	1.60	1.30	1,948	2,461	1,919	82
Del.	7	8	8	2.13	2.05	2.10	14	16	17	84
Md.	66	98	105	2.06	2.35	2.20	136	230	231	84
Va.	129	226	240	2.22	2.35	1.90	282	531	456	86
W.Va.	87	144	154	1.88	1.85	1.80	160	266	277	87
N.C.	48	80	84	2.04	2.10	1.80	95	168	151	80
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	71
Ga.	10	17	19	1.74	2.00	1.60	17	34	30	76
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	67
Ky.	230	282	290	1.96	2.20	2.10	456	620	609	86
Tenn.	145	148	164	1.94	1.80	1.95	286	266	320	81
Ala.	17	19	20	1.70	1.85	1.65	29	35	33	77
Miss.	25	14	15	1.84	2.60	2.40	48	36	36	78
Ark.	66	60	67	2.18	2.25	2.25	148	135	151	77
La.	22	27	26	1.93	2.10	1.90	43	57	49	75
Okla.	427	592	527	1.84	1.65	1.45	778	977	764	79
Texas	217	343	302	2.30	2.00	1.70	491	686	513	71
Mont.	772	974	1,013	1.62	1.75	1.50	1,252	1,704	1,520	85
Idaho	765	896	950	2.68	2.90	2.90	2,054	2,598	2,755	91
Wyo.	343	470	479	1.66	1.75	1.75	570	822	838	85
Colo.	678	769	746	2.16	2.20	2.20	1,467	1,692	1,641	77
N.Mex.	127	161	164	2.83	2.95	2.90	361	475	476	58
Ariz.	202	223	221	2.78	3.00	3.00	562	669	663	75
Utah	396	432	436	2.42	2.50	2.60	960	1,080	1,134	84
Nev.	108	117	119	2.78	2.70	3.30	300	316	393	86
Wash.	330	403	431	2.20	2.30	2.30	724	927	991	88
Oreg.	259	303	324	2.72	2.70	2.90	706	818	940	90
Calif.	1,010	1,182	1,206	4.60	4.60	4.70	4,649	5,437	5,668	79
U.S.	18,941	28,432	29,719	2.19	2.08	2.00	41,315	59,195	59,343	84

## LESPEDAZA HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Indi-		Indi-	Harvested		For
	Average:	1955	harvest:	Average:	1955	cated	Average:	1955	cated
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Ind.	102	86	90	1.15	1.25	1.10	118	108	99
Ill.	127	116	104	1.07	1.25	1.10	137	145	114
Mo.	1,254	704	845	1.03	1.15	1.00	1,361	810	845
Kans.	95	40	54	1.08	1.10	1.00	107	64	54
Del.	19	17	17	1.28	1.25	1.25	25	21	21
Md.	52	55	58	1.22	1.30	1.25	64	72	72
Va.	473	404	404	1.04	1.10	.75	497	444	303
W.Va.	33	30	30	1.07	1.00	1.05	35	30	32
N.C.	505	391	407	1.02	1.05	.90	518	411	366
S.C.	238	137	148	.86	1.05	.75	208	144	111
Ga.	195	103	113	.85	.95	.80	167	98	90
Ky.	781	649	681	1.09	1.25	1.15	857	811	783
Tenn.	965	685	740	1.01	1.15	1.05	996	788	777
Ala.	131	129	150	.92	1.10	.90	119	142	135
Miss.	307	184	193	1.10	1.35	1.30	340	248	251
Ark.	569	235	282	.98	1.15	1.10	578	270	310
La.	96	48	53	1.20	1.45	1.25	116	70	66
Okla.	104	50	56	1.05	1.05	1.05	111	52	59
U.S.	6,046	4,063	4,425	1.03	1.16	1.01	6,354	4,708	4,488

## WILD HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Indi-		Indi-	Harvested		For
	Average:	1955	harvest:	Average:	1955	cated	Average:	1955	cated
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Wis.	81	45	43	1.15	1.30	1.25	92	58	54
Minn.	1,052	635	591	1.10	1.15	1.10	1,154	730	650
Mo.	148	175	177	1.00	1.10	.80	146	192	142
N.Dak.	2,406	1,976	1,897	.84	.90	.85	2,011	1,778	1,612
S.Dak.	3,325	2,919	2,831	.66	.50	.50	2,202	1,460	1,416
Nebr.	3,079	3,028	3,058	.72	.55	.60	2,210	1,665	1,835
Kans.	661	605	599	1.00	.90	.70	659	544	419
Ark.	183	159	149	.94	1.05	1.05	169	167	156
Okla.	422	381	373	1.06	.90	.85	450	343	317
Texas	186	165	170	.95	1.10	.65	176	182	110
Mont.	805	730	701	.80	.85	.70	641	620	491
Idaho	137	135	135	1.08	1.10	1.15	149	148	155
Wyo.	471	374	393	.80	.80	.80	376	299	314
Colo.	420	232	220	.93	.90	.85	399	209	187
N.Mex.	23	20	20	.73	.80	.65	17	16	13
Utah	102	68	72	1.16	1.10	1.20	118	75	86
Nev.	220	150	210	1.01	.85	1.10	224	128	231
Wash.	52	46	44	1.27	1.25	1.15	66	58	51
Oreg.	303	278	289	1.12	1.05	1.25	338	292	361
Calif.	142	121	121	1.22	1.10	1.35	174	133	163
U.S.	14,282	12,242	12,093	.83	.74	.72	11,849	9,097	8,763

## PEANUTS

State	Acreage for all purposes							
	Grown alone				Interplanted			
Average : 1945-54	1954	1955	1956	Average : 1945-54	1954	1955	1956	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Va.	143	108	118	124	---	---	---	---
N. C.	258	183	198	204	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	4	2	3	3	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (V.A.)	405	293	319	331	---	---	---	---
N. C. area	22	12	12	13	---	---	---	---
S. C.	976	598	610	604	158	70	30	34
Fla.	198	129	121	119	79	44	32	34
Ala.	433	259	249	244	---	---	---	---
Miss.	14	8	8	7	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,643	1,006	1,000	987	248	114	62	68
Ark.	12	7	6	6	---	---	---	---
Okla.	212	133	138	135	---	---	---	---
Texas	615	380	429	403	---	---	---	---
N. Mex.	8	5	6	6	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (S.W. area)	854	525	572	550	---	---	---	---
UNITED STATES	2,902	1,824	1,898	1,868	242	114	62	68

State	Equivalent solid 1/			
	Average : 1945-54	1954	1955	1956
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Va.	143	108	118	124
N. C.	258	183	198	204
Tenn.	4	2	3	3
TOTAL (V.A.)	405	293	319	331
N. C. area	23	12	12	13
S. C.	1,055	633	625	621
Fla.	237	151	137	136
Ala.	438	259	249	244
Miss.	15	8	8	7
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,767	1,063	1,031	1,021
Ark.	13	7	6	6
Okla.	212	133	138	135
Texas	615	380	429	403
N. Mex.	8	5	6	6
TOTAL (S.W. area)	854	525	579	550
UNITED STATES	3,026	1,881	1,929	1,902

1/ Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.

## PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage harvested 1/			Yield per acre		
	Average : 1954		1955	Average : 1954		1955
	1945-54	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Va.	140	106	116	1,510	1,625	1,560
N.C.	244	176	190	1,218	1,425	1,075
Tenn.	4	2	3	765	725	950
TOTAL (Va. - N.C. area)	388	284	309	1,322	1,495	1,256
S.C.	20	10	11	694	560	850
Ga.	804	440	546	775	605	940
Fla.	78	55	60	778	810	1,025
Ala.	347	201	225	766	550	950
Miss.	11	6	6	362	290	450
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,259	712	848	768	602	944
Ark.	7	5	5	385	245	375
Okla.	197	100	134	554	410	960
Texas	525	281	389	482	380	615
N. Mex.	8	5	6	1,014	1,270	1,030
TOTAL (S.W. area)	740	391	534	507	397	704
UNITED STATES	2,387	1,387	1,691	720	727	925

State	Production		
	Average		1954
	1945-54	1,000 pounds	1955
Va.	206,466	172,250	180,960
N.C.	286,900	250,800	204,250
Tenn.	3,132	1,450	2,850
TOTAL (Va. - N.C. area)	496,499	424,500	388,060
S.C.	13,213	5,600	9,350
Ga.	608,353	266,200	513,240
Fla.	58,656	44,550	61,500
Ala.	258,706	110,550	213,750
Miss.	3,844	1,740	2,700
TOTAL (S.E. area)	942,772	428,640	800,540
Ark.	2,830	1,225	1,875
Okla.	106,218	41,000	128,640
Texas	252,600	106,780	239,235
N. Mex.	7,699	6,350	6,180
TOTAL (S.W. area)	370,249	155,355	375,930
UNITED STATES	1,809,520	1,008,495	1,564,530

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

## BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-		
	Average: 1945-54	harvest: 1955	1945-54	1955	cated: 1945-54	1955	cated		
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Maine	6	4	5	835	880	860	55	35	43
New York	140	102	128	991	940	1,000	1,394	954	1,280
Michigan	428	512	502	867	910	820	3,678	4,668	4,362
Total N.E.	576	618	635	892	915	896	5,133	5,657	5,690
Nebraska	68	70	62	1,506	1,630	1,550	1,016	1,141	961
Montana	15	14	12	1,399	1,550	1,550	203	217	186
Idaho	139	134	114	1,583	1,770	1,800	2,194	2,370	2,052
Wyoming	74	53	52	1,301	1,110	1,250	948	589	650
Washington	12	40	37	1,507	1,940	2,000	214	778	240
Total N.W.	307	311	272	1,492	1,638	1,657	4,576	5,095	4,582
Colorado	254	234	222	754	790	775	1,887	1,860	1,720
New Mexico	101	40	40	290	420	360	264	167	144
Arizona	11	9	6	483	460	450	55	41	27
Utah	10	8	7	437	490	300	42	39	21
Total S.W.	376	291	275	624	724	695	2,247	2,107	1,912
California									
Large Lima	75	72	60	1,508	1,496	1,730	1,122	1,077	1,038
Baby Lima	63	24	27	1,493	1,325	1,775	913	318	479
Other	182	227	182	1,149	1,196	1,300	2,113	2,714	2,366
Total Calif.	320	323	269	1,296	1,272	1,443	4,148	4,109	3,883
United States	1,579	1,543	1,456	1,028	1,100	1,104	16,103	16,968	16,074

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

## PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-		
	Average: 1945-54	harvest: 1955	1945-54	1955	cated: 1945-54	1955	cated		
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Minn.	4	4	4	875	1,020	1,020	37	41	41
N. Dak.	7	2	3	925	900	1,000	75	18	30
Mont.	11	6	6	1,072	1,020	1,200	112	61	72
Idaho	104	103	146	1,190	1,000	1,300	1,225	1,034	1,898
Wyo.	4	5	5	1,262	1,260	1,500	54	63	75
Colo.	12	8	9	843	820	860	105	66	77
Wash.	170	143	180	1,169	800	1,350	1,986	1,149	2,430
Oreg.	17	4	7	875	500	1,300	147	20	91
Calif.	13	6	6	1,020	1,220	1,475	124	73	88
U. S.	344	281	366	1,137	899	1,312	3,868	2,525	4,802

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

## FLAXSEED

State	Acreage		Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	
	Average	1955	harvest	1945-54	cated	1955	cated	
	1945-54	1956	1956	1945-54	1956	1956	1956	
	1,000	1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	11	5	6	12.7	12.5	12.5	145	62
Minn.	1,218	843	1,037	10.1	9.5	8.5	12,377	8,008
Iowa	63	15	25	12.9	15.0	9.0	846	225
N.Dak.	1,869	3,192	3,703	7.9	7.7	7.0	14,780	24,578
S.Dak.	610	751	736	8.8	7.7	7.0	5,233	5,783
Kans.	50	2	2	6.2	8.0	7.0	315	16
Texas	136	32	19	6.8	3.0	5.0	911	96
Mont.	105	79	108	7.0	8.5	6.0	650	672
Ariz.	15	3	2	1/25.3	26.0	26.0	382	78
Calif.	94	60	47	24.8	29.0	24.0	2,164	1,740
U.S.	4,190	4,982	5,685	9.1	8.3	7.4	37,959	41,258
								42,124

1/ Short-time average.

## TOBACCO

State	Acreage		Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Ave-	Indi-	Average	Indi-	
	Average	1955	harvest	rage	1955	cated	1955	cated
	1945-54	1956	1945-54	1956	1956	1956	1955	1956
	Acres	acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000	1,000
							acres	acres
Mass.	7,230	6,700	5,000	1,571	1,603	1,560	11,370	10,740
Conn.	18,250	14,900	11,400	1,398	1,378	1,448	25,402	20,530
Pa.	32,730	29,500	29,500	1,520	1,550	1,600	49,660	45,725
Ohio	19,370	13,700	13,100	1,333	1,591	1,613	25,693	21,802
Ind.	10,190	7,300	7,300	1,340	1,560	1,640	13,639	11,388
Wis.	19,990	13,400	11,300	1,471	1,444	1,434	29,424	19,343
Minn.	416	1/ 170	1/ 160	1,315	1,410	1,300	539	240
No.	5,300	3,200	3,200	1,071	1,200	1,000	5,634	3,840
Kans.	180	100	100	1,068	1,150	1,150	192	115
Md.	47,710	49,000	50,000	798	725	875	38,469	35,525
Va.	130,930	122,500	110,500	1,229	1,323	1,253	160,720	162,049
W.Va.	3,120	2,500	2,500	1,304	1,600	1,600	4,070	4,000
N.C.	710,430	662,800	590,800	1,229	1,505	1,357	871,285	997,395
S.C.	125,100	116,000	103,000	1,255	1,700	1,500	156,512	197,200
Ga.	102,100	102,000	91,100	1,152	1,464	1,399	117,578	149,375
Fla.	24,000	25,000	22,600	1,079	1,404	1,309	26,032	35,094
Ky.	355,410	242,000	241,400	1,260	1,451	1,429	445,630	351,226
Tenn.	112,370	85,100	86,000	1,293	1,521	1,409	145,121	129,397
Ala.	490	600	600	925	1,090	1,375	458	654
La.	355	200	200	607	750	600	208	150
U.S.	1,726,100		1,379,800	1,467		2,128,194		1,890,888
		1,496,700		1,236		1,370		2,195,788

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

## TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Acreage		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	Harvested	For	Average	1955	Indicated	Average
Type : N.C.	11	102,900	99,000	87,000	1,196	1,200
No. : Average : 1955	11	272,100	255,000	227,000	1,129	1,175
1945-54 : 1956	11	375,000	354,000	314,000	1,148	1,310
Total Old Belt	12	341,300	317,000	282,000	1,288	1,307
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	13	85,800	81,000	72,000	1,258	1,450
N.C.	13	125,100	116,000	103,000	1,255	1,625
S.C.	13	210,900	197,000	175,000	1,256	1,659
Total S. C. Belt	14	101,100	101,000	90,000	1,152	1,465
Ga.	14	20,380	21,100	18,600	1,410	1,064
Fla.	14	490	600	600	1,090	1,300
Ala.	14	121,970	122,700	109,200	1,136	1,454
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	11-14-1,049,170	990,700	880,200	1,214	1,497
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14-	1,049,170	990,700	880,200	1,214	1,497
Class 1, Flue-cured:					1,356	1,270,897
Va.	21	11,510	9,100	9,100	1,110	1,155
N.C.	22	10,430	8,700	8,700	1,083	1,380
Total Old Belt	22	24,280	19,000	19,000	1,205	1,500
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	22	34,710	27,700	27,700	1,167	1,462
Ky.	23	11,810	9,300	9,100	1,052	1,225
Tenn.	23	2,850	2,100	2,100	1,043	1,335
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	23	14,660	11,400	11,200	1,050	1,245
Total Paduah-Mayfield Belt	23	1-60,960	48,200	48,000	1/1,128	1,353
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1-60,960	48,200	48,000	1/1,128	1,246
Class 3, Air-cured:					1/68,612	65,212
3A Light Air-cured	31	13,640	9,300	9,600	1,288	1,540
Ohio	31	10,090	7,300	7,300	1,342	1,560
Ind.	31	5,300	3,200	3,200	1,071	1,200
Mo.	31	180	100	100	1,068	1,150
Kans.	31	13,110	10,200	10,400	1,661	1,920
Va.	31	3,120	2,500	2,500	1,304	1,600
W. Va.	31	11,230	9,800	9,800	1,650	1,900
N.C.	31	309,100	207,000	207,000	1,280	1,470
Ky.	31	81,200	61,000	62,000	1,334	1,538
Tenn.	31	446,970	310,400	311,900	1,310	1,514
Total Burley Belt	31	47,710	49,000	50,000	798	875
Total Southern Md. Belt	32	494,680	359,400	361,900	1,260	1,407
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	494,680	359,400	361,900	1,260	1,399

1,000 pounds

## TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - CONTINUED

Class and Type	Acreage		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	Type	Harvested	For	Average	Indicated	Average
No.	Average:	1955	1945-54:	1955:	1945-54:	1955:
	1945-54:	1956:	1956:	1956:	1956:	1956:
	Acre	Acre	Acre	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
3B Dark Air-oured Ky.	35	13,670	9,800	9,600	1,174	1,410
Tenn.	35	4,040	3,000	2,900	1,198	1,425
Total One Sucker	35	17,810	12,800	12,500	1,179	1,414
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	10,320	7,200	7,000	1,127	1,350
Total Va. Sun-oured Belt	37	3,410	4,200	4,000	972	775
Total All Dark Air-oured Class 4, Cigar Filler:	35-37	31,540	24,200	23,500	1,138	1,284
Total Pa. Seedleaf	41	32,500	29,500	29,500	1,520	1,550
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	5,730	4,400	3,500	1,426	1,700
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	38,230	33,900	33,000	1,506	1,569
Class 5, Cigar Binder:						
Mass.	51	100	100	—	1,639	1,500
Conn.	51	9,050	7,700	4,700	1,613	1,590
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	9,150	7,800	4,700	1,613	1,589
Mass.	52	5,320	4,700	3,100	1,730	1,760
Conn.	52	2,180	1,100	800	1,647	1,600
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	7,500	5,800	3,900	1,706	1,730
Total Southern Wisco.	54	8,590	4,500	4,200	1,475	1,490
Wisco.	55	11,400	8,900	7,100	1,468	1,420
Minn.	55	416	2/170	2/160	1,315	1,410
Total Northern Wisco.	55	11,820	9,100	7,300	1,462	1,420
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	3/37,790	27,200	20,100	3/1,553	1,546
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:						
Mass.	61	1,810	1,900	1,900	1,102	1,220
Conn.	61	7,020	6,100	5,900	1,046	1,070
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown Ga.	61	8,830	8,000	7,800	1,058	1,106
Fla.	62	970	1,000	1,100	1,138	1,410
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	3,570	3,900	4,000	1,166	1,370
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	62	4,540	4,900	5,100	1,160	1,378
Total All Cigar Types	61-62	13,370	12,900	12,900	1,092	1,209
Class 7, Miscellaneous:	41-62	89,390	74,000	66,000	1,465	1,498
Total Louisiana Perique	72	355	200	200	607	750
UNITED STATES	A11	1,726,100	1,498,700	1,379,800	1,236	1,467

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.

2/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States total.

3/ Includes type 56 through 1948.

## APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1945-54: 1,000 bushels	1954: 1,000 bushels	1955: 1,000 bushels	Indicated 1956: 1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	862	640	1,230	675
New Hampshire	890	850	1,540	715
Vermont	782	880	1,100	630
Massachusetts	2,276	2,000	2,940	1,380
Rhode Island	160	120	180	110
Connecticut	1,191	1,330	1,530	1,210
New York	14,761	19,000	19,700	12,100
New Jersey	2,433	2,900	3,000	2,600
Pennsylvania	5,945	6,900	6,500	4,000
Delaware	336	340	270	230
Maryland	1,134	1,485	1,137	900
Virginia	8,965	12,900	5,500	8,900
West Virginia	3,832	5,980	4,346	3,200
North Carolina	1,239	1,700	40	1,500
Total Eastern States	44,806	57,025	49,013	38,150
Central States:				
Ohio	2,823	2,500	2,700	2,200
Indiana	1,372	1,204	850	1,550
Illinois	3,002	2,010	1,430	2,990
Michigan	7,108	6,600	7,500	10,000
Wisconsin	1,072	1,050	1,380	1,230
Minnesota	197	230	323	265
Iowa	174	90	200	61
Missouri	1,125	728	520	510
Nebraska	68	38	39	36
Kansas	352	206	3/230	144
Kentucky	321	310	60	377
Tennessee	353	200	64	420
Arkansas	464	352	35	650
Total Central States	18,432	15,518	15,331	20,433
Western States:				
Montana	134	90	100	45
Idaho	1,583	1,130	3/1,630	1,350
Colorado	1,273	1,500	3/1,210	1,470
New Mexico	586	760	620	730
Utah	416	430	440	385
Washington	27,523	23,160	26,100	17,100
Oregon	2,655	2,610	2,350	1,620
California	8,514	9,542	9,440	7,980
Total Western States	42,683	39,222	41,890	30,680
Total 35 States	105,920	111,765	106,234	89,263

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1954 - Virginia, 200; West Virginia, 100; 1955 - Maine, 60; New Hampshire, 110; Vermont, 100; Massachusetts, 180; Rhode Island, 10; Connecticut, 150; New York, 2,000; Wisconsin, 40.

3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1955 - Kansas, 12; Idaho, 90; Colorado, 75.

## PEACHES

State	Average 1945-54	Production 1/			Indicated 1956
		1954	1955	1,000 bushels	
N.H.	9	11	15		6
Mass.	70	84	105		93
R.I.	14	15	16		15
Conn.	140	155	155		152
N.Y.	1,310	1,150	1,400		1,100
N.J.	1,625	1,910	1,700		1,600
Pa.	2,311	3,100	2,900		2,300
Ohio	914	1,130	1,030		1,100
Ind.	478	450	90		452
Ill.	1,597	1,340	130		1,030
Mich.	3,550	2,550	2,300		2,650
Mo.	601	600	231		310
Kans.	118	130	108		96
Del.	159	105	95		70
Md.	454	530	475		410
Va.	1,459	1,450	2/ 470		1,500
W.Va.	578	900	800		572
N.C.	1,559	1,100	3/		840
S.C.	3,716	3,600	3/		4,000
Ga.	3,492	3,000	3/		1,600
Fla.	37	12	4/		4/
Ky.	400	270	20		147
Tenn.	429	230	3/		300
Ala.	753	900	3/		600
Miss.	510	276	3/		447
Ark.	1,766	984	3/		2,020
La.	115	45	3/		64
Okla.	372	50	15		248
Texas	936	150	30		690
Idaho	306	310	500		270
Colo.	1,762	2/ 2,230	2/ 2,110		1,830
N.Mex.	176	220	150		158
Utah	610	2/ 584	480		299
Wash.	1,747	1,500	2,100		1,580
Oreg.	493	170	400		360
Calif., all	32,423	2/ 30,835	34,002		35,503
Clingstone 5/	21,402	2/ 19,251	22,585		24,377
Freestone	11,022	11,584	11,417		11,126
U.S.	66,989	62,076	51,827		64,412

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1954 - Illinois, 80; 1955 - Virginia, 14; Idaho, 40; Colorado, 75; California, Clingstone, 1,000.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1954 - Colorado, 100; Utah, 117; California, Clingstone, 833; 1955 - Virginia, 30; Colorado, 85.

3/ Less than 500 bushels.

4/ Estimates discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.

5/ Mainly for canning.

## PEARS

State	Production 1/				Indicated 1956
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	1,000 bushels	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
Mass.	34	10	2/	2/	
Conn.	47	42	60	50	
N. Y.	478	340	700	420	
Pa.	188	150	140	70	
Ohio	163	95	80	60	
Ind.	84	25	2/	2/	
Ill.	199	100	90	200	
Mich.	740	740	950	1,150	
Mo.	146	80	50	45	
Kans.	74	45	2/	2/	
Va.	109	90	11	40	
W. Va.	48	81	32	57	
N. C.	133	90	10	70	
S. C.	58	22	2/	2/	
Ga.	237	100	15	80	
Fla.	101	35	2/	2/	
Ky.	90	80	10	33	
Tenn.	116	130	5	140	
Ala.	155	75	3/	52	
Miss.	186	60	5	138	
Ark.	111	40	5	98	
La.	114	35	15	43	
Okla.	108	10	5	65	
Texas	253	40	20	180	
Idaho	67	90	110	100	
Colo.	194	270	150	220	
Utah	187	350	200	330	
Wash., all	6,346	5,450	6,450	4,220	
Bartlett	4,630	3,900	4,600	2,900	
Other	1,716	1,550	1,850	1,320	
Oreg., all	5,451	4,110	4/6,050	6,140	
Bartlett	2,118	1,500	2,700	2,400	
Other	3,333	2,610	4/3,350	3,740	
Calif., all	14,014	16,751	14,459	16,376	
Bartlett	12,251	14,918	12,876	14,543	
Other	1,762	1,833	1,583	1,833	
U. S.	30,230	29,536	29,622	30,377	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1955 crop season.

3/ Less than 500 bushels.

4/ Includes 60,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

## GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N.Y.	63,160	94,000	88,500	94,500
N.J.	1,360	1,400	1,500	1,300
Pa.	17,900	26,000	24,000	23,500
Ohio	12,860	16,900	17,000	8,000
Ind.	1,270	900	800	1,350
Ill.	2,060	1,400	1,300	1,280
Mich.	32,890	45,500	23,500	55,000
Iowa	2,230	1,400	1,500	1,100
Mo.	3,830	2,700	2,500	3,300
Kans.	1,300	500	500	250
Va.	1,035	600	450	360
W.Va.	710	400	2/	2/
N.C.	2,700	1,500	1,100	1,400
S.C.	1,240	1,000	800	1,300
Ga.	1,830	1,200	1,000	1,600
Ark.	8,510	5,000	2,900	9,600
Ariz.	1,960	4,000	4,500	4,600
Wash.	26,210	30,700	48,600	24,200
Oreg.	1,160	800	900	825
Calif., all	2,722,200	2,327,000	3,016,000	2,741,000
Wine varieties	591,700	597,000	601,000	612,000
Table varieties	577,200	482,000	709,000	529,000
Raisin varieties	1,553,300	1,248,000	1,706,000	1,600,000
Raisins 3/	231,750	168,000	224,000	---
Not dried	626,300	576,000	810,000	---
U.S.	2,906,415	2,562,900	3,237,350	2,974,465

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

## CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition July 1 (New Crop) 1/		
	Average: 1944-53	1953	1954	Indic.: Average: 1955 : 1945-54	1955	1955	1956
ORANGES:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Calif., all	44,479	32,400	39,140	38,000	79	77	71
Navels and Misc. 2/	16,419	14,460	15,340	15,000	78	70	71
Valencias	28,060	17,940	23,800	23,000	79	82	71
Fla., all	63,090	91,300	88,400	90,800	70	65	71
Temples	1,129	2,200	2,500	2,800	--	--	--
Other Early & Midseason	33,601	48,000	49,500	48,700	71	65	71
Valencias	28,360	41,100	36,400	39,300	69	65	70
Texas, all	2,946	900	1,500	1,600	54	56	73
Early & Midseason 2/	1,882	675	1,100	1,150	3/52	57	74
Valencias	1,064	225	400	450	3/50	55	71
Ariz., all	1,024	1,170	1,130	1,120	71	72	82
Navels & Misc. 2/	518	550	510	420	3/69	69	79
Valencias	505	620	620	700	3/72	76	84
La. all 2/	257	100	175	215	59	66	65
5 States 4/	111,796	125,870	130,345	131,735	74	72	71
Total Early and Midseason 5/	53,807	65,985	69,125	68,285	--	--	--
Total Valencias	57,988	59,885	61,220	63,450	--	--	--
TANGERINES:							
Florida	4,550	5,000	5,100	4,600	62	62	63
All oranges and tangerines:							
5 States 4/	116,346	130,870	135,445	136,335	74	72	71
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Fla., all	31,440	42,000	34,800	38,500	64	62	64
Seedless	14,960	21,900	20,500	20,700	66	63	66
Other	16,480	20,100	14,300	17,800	61	60	62
Texas, all	11,980	1,200	2,500	2,200	45	48	66
Ariz., all	3,119	2,670	2,470	2,300	73	70	86
Calif., all	2,723	2,500	2,400	2,400	81	77	74
Dessert Valleys	1,046	1,050	900	900	81	81	79
Other	1,677	1,450	1,500	1,500	81	74	72
4 States 4/	49,262	48,370	42,170	45,400	58	58	62
LEMONS:							
California 4/	13,001	16,130	14,000	13,000	75	80	72
LIMES:							
Fla. 4/	248	370	380	400	71	74	68
July 1 forecast of 1956 crop Florida limes	--	--	--	380	--	--	--

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

## APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Production 1/

Crop and State : Average : 1945-54 : 1954 : 1955 : Indicated

: 1956

Tons Tons Tons Tons  
Fresh Basis

## APRICOTS:

California	193,100	140,000	253,000	182,000
Washington	16,820	11,300	21,000	10,600
Utah	5,430	8,600	7,400	2,600
3 States	215,350	159,900	281,400	195,200

## PLUMS:

Michigan	5,680	6,300	5,200	4,500
California	78,400	2/71,000	2/86,000	97,000

## PRUNES:

Idaho	22,650	12,700	22,200	23,000
Washington, all	20,150	15,100	24,500	13,500
Eastern Washington	15,700	12,300	21,000	10,700
Western Washington	4,450	2,800	3,500	2,800
Oregon, all	60,220	42,500	52,600	32,400
Eastern Oregon	13,190	1,500	15,600	3/
Western Oregon	47,030	41,000	37,000	32,400

Dry Basis 4/

California	175,900	179,000	131,000	180,000
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1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1954 - Prunes, California, 4,500 (dry basis); 1955 - Apricots, Washington, 3,200; Prunes, Idaho, 1,800; Eastern Oregon, 700. 2/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1954 - Plums, California, 4,000; 1955 - Plums, California, 2,000. 3/ Less than 50 tons. 4/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Condition July 1 : Production 1/

Crop and State: Average : 1945-54 : 1955 : Average : 1945-54 : 1955 : Indicated

: 1956 : 1956 : 1956 : 1956

AVOCADOS:	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Florida	56	52	56	5,830	2/ 14,300	---

## FIGS:

California						
Dried )	81	88	87	3/ 29,780	3/ 25,400	---
Not dried)				12,900	12,000	---

## OLIVES:

California	57	52	74	45,200	39,000	---
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## ALMONDS:

California	66	58	78	39,330	38,300	48,000
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## FILBERTS:

Oregon	72	62	24	6,990	7,400	3,000
Washington	62	61	32	847	310	200
2 States	70	62	24	7,837	7,210	3,200

## WALNUTS:

California	77	80	78	65,190	70,000	73,000
Oregon	74	72	27	7,480	5,400	1,700
2 States	77	80	75	72,670	25,400	74,700

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Walnuts, Oregon, 300. 2/Includes 700 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit. 3/ Dry basis.

## CHERRIES

State	Production 1/			
	Sweet varieties			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
New York	3,590	5,400	6,600	1,700
Pennsylvania	1,090	1,300	1,300	400
Ohio	348	310	310	270
Michigan	6,370	8,800	7,500	9,000
<u>4 Great Lakes States</u>	<u>11,398</u>	<u>15,810</u>	<u>15,710</u>	<u>11,370</u>
Montana	1,067	1,800	1,500	130
Idaho	2,809	2,800	3,700	1,100
Colorado	578	1,200	580	590
Utah	3,574	5,200	3,100	1,700
Washington	23,720	22,500	2/23,500	4,200
Oregon	21,740	25,400	31,000	17,100
California	30,800	23,200	34,000	36,600
<u>7 Western States</u>	<u>84,288</u>	<u>82,100</u>	<u>27,380</u>	<u>61,420</u>
<u>11 States</u>	<u>95,686</u>	<u>97,910</u>	<u>113,090</u>	<u>72,790</u>
Sour varieties				
New York	19,420	24,700	31,200	15,200
Pennsylvania	7,260	9,500	13,000	6,500
Ohio	1,780	1,200	1,800	1,500
Michigan	62,450	48,000	71,000	57,000
Wisconsin	14,120	11,300	21,700	13,700
<u>5 Great Lakes States</u>	<u>105,030</u>	<u>94,700</u>	<u>138,700</u>	<u>93,900</u>
Montana	288	370	520	200
Idaho	564	1,000	1,400	990
Colorado	2,350	1,550	1,200	2,100
Utah	2,330	2,900	1,500	2,700
Washington	2,800	2,400	2,400	2,000
Oregon	2,610	3,400	3,800	3,200
<u>6 Western States</u>	<u>10,942</u>	<u>11,620</u>	<u>10,820</u>	<u>11,190</u>
<u>11 States</u>	<u>115,972</u>	<u>106,320</u>	<u>149,520</u>	<u>105,090</u>

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Idaho, 200 (sweet); Washington, 1,000 (sweet).

2/ Includes 1,000 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

## SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average: 1955		Indi-	Average: 1955		Indi-
	Average: 1955		harvest	1945-54		cated	1945-54		cated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1956	1956	1945-54	1956	1956
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	18,000	18,000	17,000	11.2	15.5	13.0	196	279	221
Mich.	68,100	60,100	63,000	9.8	14.7	12.0	658	885	756
Wis.	11,000	6,100	6,000	10.1	9.3	10.0	110	57	60
Minn.	49,400	64,400	65,000	10.1	12.0	11.5	502	771	748
N.Dak.	24,600	34,000	35,000	10.1	11.7	11.5	249	398	402
S.Dak.	4,900	5,100	5,000	10.9	12.5	12.0	53	64	60
Nebr.	55,300	46,300	55,000	13.3	14.4	15.0	729	665	825
Kans.	6,000	6,500	7,000	9.6	14.8	11.5	58	96	80
Mont.	58,800	50,000	51,000	12.2	14.5	13.0	709	724	663
Idaho	74,500	76,600	77,000	17.4	18.7	19.5	1,296	1,433	1,502
Wyo.	33,300	30,300	33,000	12.9	13.9	14.5	428	421	478
Colo.	130,700	102,000	125,000	14.8	15.9	15.5	1,920	1,621	1,938
Utah	32,500	29,000	26,000	14.8	15.1	17.0	480	437	442
Wash.	19,800	27,700	30,000	21.6	20.0	23.0	434	553	690
Oreg.	18,300	16,800	17,000	20.2	22.7	22.5	367	381	382
Calif.	156,000	162,600	171,000	18.4	20.7	20.0	2,901	3,365	3,420
Other States	6,400	4,800	6,000	12.4	16.2	14.7	79	78	88
U.S.	767,700	740,300	789,000	14.5	16.5	16.2	11,167	12,228	12,755

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.

## SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average: 1955		Indi-	Average: 1955		Indi-
	Average: 1955		harvest	1945-54		cated	1945-54		cated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1956	1956	1945-54	1956	1956
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	285.0	248	221	19.3	24.4	25.0	5,480	6,054	5,525
Florida	38.2	35.9	31.2	31.6	33.3	33.0	1,210	1,197	1,030
U. S.	323.2	283.9	252.2	20.7	25.5	26.0	6,689	7,251	6,555

## POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage 1,000 acres	Average: 1949-54 1955 1/ 1956	Yield per acre Cwt.	Average: 1949-54 1955 1/ 1956	Indi- cated 1956	Production 1,000 cwt.	Average: 1949-54 1955 1/ 1956	Indi- cated 1956
<u>WINTER:</u>								
Fla.	10.7	12.8	16.0	158	180	165	1,700	2,304
Calif.	10.7	17.4	17.8	153	165	190	1,584	2,871
Total Winter	21.4	30.2	33.8	154.1	171.4	178.2	3,284	5,175
								6,022
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>								
Fla.-Hastings	14.2	21.0	21.0	162	159	165	2,325	3,339
Other	4.3	4.2	5.1	105	104	85	458	437
Texas	4.8	.6	.4	42	40	60	211	24
Total E. Spring	23.3	25.8	26.5	128.7	147.3	148.0	2,994	3,800
								3,923
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>								
N.Car.	28.2	20.5	20.5	101	107	90	2,828	2/2,194
S.Car.	12.2	9.0	8.4	82	65	72	978	585
Ga.	3.4	2.5	2.2	58	63	55	196	158
Ala.-Baldwin Co.	19.2	16.7	15.4	101	27	112	1,984	451
Other	13.5	9.8	8.8	46	45	42	614	441
Miss.	11.5	10.0	9.5	39	39	39	453	390
Ark.	16.5	11.0	10.1	47	60	57	738	660
La.	12.1	9.6	8.3	41	30	45	437	288
Okla.	6.8	4.8	4.5	48	62	58	330	298
Texas	12.2	9.7	9.1	43	48	45	521	466
Ariz.	4.5	5.3	4.3	218	255	240	994	1,352
Calif.	65.7	69.0	63.0	256	285	260	16,654	19,605
Total L. Spring	205.7	177.9	164.1	130.9	151.5	146.7	26,838	26,948
								24,069
<u>EARLY SUMMER:</u>								
Mo.	13.5	9.0	9.0	60	79	65	838	711
Kans.	5.5	3.0	2.9	47	72	55	287	2/ 216
Del.	5.1	9.5	9.5	126	195	185	686	1,852
Md.	4.3	3.4	3.2	95	110	100	414	374
Va.-East. Shore	20.4	20.1	19.7	124	135	135	2,553	2/2,714
Norfolk	4.3	3.1	3.0	104	100	115	460	310
Other	8.8	7.8	7.0	62	80	45	550	624
N.Car.	14.4	12.0	11.5	61	70	54	885	840
Ga.	4.1	3.0	2.8	35	38	32	146	114
Ky.	20.3	17.0	16.0	54	64	54	1,097	2/1,088
Tenn.	20.5	15.0	14.0	56	63	55	1,142	945
Texas	5.9	7.7	5.5	134	165	145	742	2/1,270
Total E. Summer	127.2	110.6	104.1	76.8	100.0	89.2	9,800	11,058
								9,286
<u>LATE SUMMER:</u>								
Mass.	2.9	2.1	2.1	139	132	145	403	277
R.I.	1.4	1.2	1.3	133	160	150	187	192
N.Y.-L. I.	25.1	18.0	28.0	188	210	215	4,649	3,780
N.J.	30.3	23.0	19.6	147	169	160	4,481	3,718
Pa.	6.6	5.8	5.0	128	145	138	847	841
Ohio.	9.7	8.2	8.2	126	128	120	1,222	1,132
Ind.	8.0	4.4	4.0	108	96	100	846	422
Ill.	6.8	4.1	4.1	58	66	60	407	271
Mich.	7.9	7.0	6.1	88	105	80	700	735
Wis.	20.5	17.9	17.0	124	126	120	2,514	2,255
Minn.	5.2	5.3	5.4	120	126	135	620	668
Nebr.	7.7	4.9	4.3	88	96	85	673	470
								408

See footnotes on page 77

## POTATOES, IRISH (Continued)

Seasonal group and State	acreage	Yield per acre	Production				
LATE SUMMER:	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 Cwt.				
Md.	3.8	2.6	2.3	68	70	68	257
Va.	5.9	5.0	4.7	68	80	70	395
W. Va.	15.5	13.0	12.0	62	81	70	952
N. Car.	5.2	4.5	4.0	73	88	70	373
Idaho	9.2	9.7	9.0	207	190	205	1,914
Wyo.	1.1	1.7	2.1	197	250	220	219
Colo.	10.1	9.0	8.5	218	225	230	2,218
N. Mex.	1.1	.8	1.5	81	111	130	87
Wash.	15.6	19.0	25.0	255	252	265	3,984
Oreg.	10.0	11.0	12.0	192	195	200	1,895
Calif.	13.2	13.0	11.0	260	275	290	3,428
Total L. Summer	222.7	190.2	197.7	150.4	166.6	171.6	33,269
							31,682
							33,917
<b>FALL:</b>							
Maine	135.7	141.0	145.0	251	254	Aug. 10	33,856
N.H.	3.7	2.6	2.3	154	160	"	567
Vt.	4.5	3.1	2.6	134	150	"	596
Mass.	5.9	4.7	4.9	147	154	"	872
R.I.	3.2	3.6	3.2	191	225	"	619
Conn.	8.5	6.6	6.6	171	170	"	1,435
N.Y. - L.I.	26.1	37.0	22.0	194	215	"	5,095
Upstate	57.3	42.0	38.0	158	160	"	9,018
Pa.	64.4	52.2	45.0	140	145	"	9,051
8 Eastern-Fall	309.3	292.8	269.6	197.2	210.4	"	61,110
Ohio	16.5	14.5	14.5	144	155	"	2,374
Ind.	6.2	5.6	5.5	190	173	"	1,180
Mich.	63.1	51.0	45.0	113	96	"	7,066
Wis.	38.2	34.1	32.0	133	126	"	5,034
Minn.	78.8	76.0	80.0	104	100	"	8,219
Iowa	9.3	6.0	6.0	72	75	"	670
N.Dak.	97.0	87.0	90.0	111	90	"	10,784
S.Dak.	12.8	10.0	9.5	78	69	"	983
Nebr.	25.2	15.1	14.8	148	155	"	3,758
9 Central-Fall	347.1	299.3	297.3	115.7	104.6	"	40,068
Mont.	10.4	9.0	9.7	127	150	"	1,319
Idaho	140.8	160.0	179.0	175	195	"	24,684
Wyo.	5.0	3.6	4.0	127	125	"	627
Colo.	43.9	43.0	44.5	189	165	"	8,334
Utah	11.4	9.4	9.9	145	170	"	1,652
Rev.	1.5	1.6	1.8	168	220	"	248
Wash.	12.9	19.0	17.0	218	255	"	2,804
Oreg.	25.3	25.0	26.0	221	220	"	5,562
Calif.	16.6	16.2	16.5	228	190	"	3,768
9 Western-Fall	267.9	286.8	308.4	182.9	193.4	"	48,998
Total Fall	924.3	878.9	875.3	162.6	168.8	"	150,175
U.S.	1,524.7	1,401.5		160.6			148,383
	1,413.6		148.7		"		"
							227,046

1/ Revised

2/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Late Spring - North Carolina, 135; Early Summer - Kansas, 4; Virginia - Eastern Shore, 67; Kentucky, 18; Texas, 215; Late Summer - Idaho, 84; Washington, 344; Oregon, 130; Fall - Washington, 150.

## PLANTED ACREAGE, POTATOES, 1955 and 1956

State and seasonal group	1955 1/		1956		State and seasonal group	1955 1/		1956				
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres			
<b>WINTER:</b>												
Fla.	12.8	16.3	Va.			5.0	4.7					
Calif.	17.4	17.8	W.Va.			13.0	12.0					
Total Winter	30.2	34.1	N.C.			4.5	4.0					
<b>EARLY SPRING:</b>												
Fla. - Hastings	21.0	21.0	Idaho			9.7	9.0					
Other	4.7	5.2	Wyo.			1.8	2.2					
Texas	.6	.4	Colo.			9.2	8.6					
Total Early Spring	26.3	26.6	N. Mex.			.8	1.5					
<b>LATE SPRING:</b>												
N.C.	20.5	20.5	Wash.			20.0	25.0					
S.C.	9.0	8.4	Oreg.			11.0	12.0					
Ga.	2.5	2.2	Calif.			13.0	11.0					
Ala. - Baldwin Co.	25.6	15.4	Total Late Summer			193.0	199.1					
Other	9.8	8.8	<b>FALL:</b>									
Miss.	10.0	9.5	Maine			141.0	145.0					
Ark.	11.0	10.1	N.H.			2.6	2.3					
La.	10.1	8.3	Vt.			3.1	2.6					
Okla.	5.0	4.7	Mass.			5.2	4.9					
Texas	9.7	9.1	R.I.			3.6	3.2					
Ariz.	5.3	4.3	Conn.			7.6	6.6					
Calif.	69.0	63.0	N.Y. - L.I.			37.0	22.0					
Total Late Spring	187.5	164.3	Upstate			43.0	38.0					
<b>EARLY SUMMER:</b>												
Mo.	9.0	9.0	Pa.			54.2	46.0					
Kans.	3.2	3.2	8 Eastern - Fall			297.3	270.6					
Del.	9.5	9.5	Ohio			14.5	14.5					
Md.	3.4	3.2	Ind.			5.6	5.5					
Va. - Eastern Shore	20.1	19.7	Mich.			52.0	46.0					
Norfolk	3.1	3.0	Wis.			35.7	34.0					
Other	7.8	7.0	Minn.			84.0	84.0					
N.C.	12.0	11.5	Iowa			6.0	6.0					
Ga.	3.0	2.8	N.D.			92.0	92.0					
Ky.	17.0	16.0	S.D.			10.5	9.5					
Tenn.	15.0	14.0	Nebr.			15.5	15.2					
Texas	7.9	5.5	9 Central - Fall			315.8	306.7					
Total Early Summer	111.0	104.4	Mont.			9.2	9.9					
<b>LATE SUMMER:</b>			Idaho			166.0	181.0					
Mass.	2.4	2.1	Wyo.			3.8	4.2					
R.I.	1.2	1.3	Colo.			46.8	45.4					
N.Y. - L.I.	18.0	28.0	Utah			9.8	10.3					
N.J.	22.0	19.6	Nevada			1.6	1.8					
Pa.	5.8	5.0	Wash.			20.0	17.0					
Ohio	8.2	8.2	Oreg.			26.0	26.0					
Ind.	4.4	4.0	Calif.			16.2	16.5					
Ill.	4.1	4.1	9 Western - Fall			299.4	312.1					
Mich.	7.0	6.5	Total Fall			912.5	889.4					
Wis.	18.3	17.0	U.S.			1,460.5	1,417.9					
Minn.	5.5	5.6	<b>1/ Revised</b>									
Nebr.	5.5	5.4										
Md.	2.6	2.3										

## SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		Indi- cated 1956		
	Harvested	For harvest	Average	Indi- cated 1955	Average	Indi- cated 1955			
	Average: 1949-54:	1955	1949-54	1955	1949-54	1955			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N. J.	15.5	17.0	13.5	88	82	90	1,361	1,394	1,215
Mo.	2.7	2.2	2.0	54	50	55	150	110	110
Kans.	1.0	1.2	1.2	46	52	42	50	62	50
Md.	5.6	4.7	4.0	94	110	120	521	517	480
Va.	16.6	19.0	17.3	75	82	70	1,242	1,558	1,211
N. C.	46.5	40.0	40.0	59	60	56	2,739	2,400	2,240
S. C.	31.5	23.0	18.0	48	55	37	1,565	1,265	666
Ga.	32.7	18.0	19.0	39	48	41	1,331	864	779
Fla.	5.2	3.0	2.5	42	55	55	211	165	138
Ky.	6.3	5.9	5.0	48	55	51	305	324	255
Tenn.	13.8	14.0	11.0	52	61	58	728	854	638
Ala.	24.2	18.0	15.0	40	52	43	995	936	645
Miss.	26.8	23.0	20.0	43	55	55	1,178	1,265	1,100
Ark.	8.1	6.5	5.8	41	58	55	344	377	319
La.	90.3	101.0	75.0	54	58	54	4,836	5,858	4,050
Okla.	3.2	2.9	2.5	42	55	43	136	160	108
Texas	33.7	29.0	22.0	40	66	35	1,397	1,914	770
Calif.	11.2	13.0	13.0	67	71	70	748	923	910
U. S.	378.4	341.4	286.8	52.8	61.4	54.7	20,051	20,946	15,684

## MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	July 1			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	21.2	22.4	23.3	22.2
N.H.	20.2	22.0	23.9	22.5
Vt.	21.6	21.8	22.5	22.8
Mass.	21.4	21.9	24.3	24.8
Conn.	20.5	22.5	22.3	24.1
N.Y.	24.8	25.0	25.1	26.8
N.J.	22.9	22.1	22.9	22.4
Pa.	22.3	22.5	22.5	24.4
N.Atl.	22.88	23.25	23.63	24.84
Ohio	21.4	23.3	23.1	24.6
Ind.	20.4	21.4	22.9	22.3
Ill.	20.6	21.5	21.5	21.8
Mich.	24.5	25.0	26.1	26.3
Wis.	25.1	25.0	26.0	25.7
E.N.Cent.	23.32	24.05	24.69	24.80
Minn.	23.2	23.9	24.2	24.8
Iowa	21.3	21.4	22.6	22.5
Mo.	16.0	16.3	16.8	18.0
N.Dak.	20.7	20.3	20.7	21.8
S.Dak.	18.4	19.3	18.9	19.4
Nebr.	19.5	20.1	21.5	21.1
Kans.	17.3	18.1	18.5	18.5
W.N.Cent.	19.72	20.28	20.77	21.21
Md.	19.0	19.0	20.4	21.5
Va.	16.7	17.0	18.0	18.0
W.Va.	16.0	15.7	17.9	17.4
N.C.	15.2	16.5	15.6	15.9
S.C.	12.6	12.8	12.5	12.8
Ga.	10.5	10.0	10.8	11.5
S.Atl.	14.97	15.17	15.84	15.74
Ky.	15.4	15.4	15.8	16.2
Tenn.	13.8	14.0	13.4	14.0
Ala.	10.4	9.0	10.4	10.2
Miss.	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.8
Ark.	10.8	10.8	12.4	12.5
La.	7.6	7.5	7.9	8.0
Okla.	12.6	12.6	13.9	14.8
Texas	9.9	9.6	9.8	10.6
S.Cent.	11.70	11.76	12.28	12.80
Mont.	20.8	21.1	22.5	20.4
Idaho	23.5	25.1	26.1	25.7
Wyo.	21.5	20.6	22.8	22.7
Colo.	19.9	19.9	20.6	20.4
Utah	22.3	22.1	24.0	27.2
Wash.	24.0	23.9	24.8	24.2
Oreg.	22.5	22.8	23.2	23.5
Calif.	23.0	24.1	25.0	25.4
West.	22.32	22.76	23.77	24.00
U.S.	19.32	19.78	20.33	20.20

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

State and division	JUNE EGG PRODUCTION				Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA			
	Number of layers on hand during June		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced		Jan.-June inc.	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,070	2,960	1,788	1,794	55	53	344	346
N. H.	1,936	2,155	1,722	1,695	33	36	213	234
Vt.	896	880	1,770	1,800	16	16	104	106
Mass.	3,024	3,436	1,740	1,776	53	61	345	388
R. I.	345	371	1,722	1,839	6	7	39	43
Conn.	2,908	2,976	1,692	1,638	49	49	308	332
N. Y.	9,658	9,254	1,782	1,737	172	161	1,070	1,021
N. J.	11,642	12,819	1,653	1,668	192	214	1,241	1,296
Pa.	16,520	16,226	1,752	1,734	289	281	1,870	1,840
N. Atl.	49,999	51,077	1,730	1,719	865	878	5,534	5,606
Ohio	11,248	11,381	1,713	1,746	193	199	1,256	1,306
Ind.	10,266	11,117	1,752	1,728	180	192	1,225	1,311
Ill.	14,104	13,896	1,782	1,779	251	247	1,676	1,647
Mich.	7,789	7,706	1,707	1,692	133	130	883	854
Wis.	10,347	10,673	1,812	1,788	188	191	1,248	1,256
E. N. Cent.	53,754	54,773	1,758	1,751	945	959	6,288	6,374
Minn.	19,054	17,448	1,848	1,842	352	321	2,337	2,197
Iowa	21,626	21,420	1,896	1,866	410	400	2,755	2,686
Mo.	11,168	10,130	1,782	1,734	199	176	1,220	1,146
N. Dak.	2,972	2,804	1,806	1,818	54	51	322	316
S. Dak.	6,166	6,070	1,794	1,812	111	110	730	733
Nebr.	8,732	8,432	1,848	1,842	161	155	1,050	1,018
Kans.	8,402	7,714	1,824	1,782	153	137	988	934
W. N. Cent.	78,120	74,018	1,843	1,824	1,440	1,350	9,402	9,030
Del.	594	668	1,713	1,701	10	11	69	74
Md.	2,100	2,211	1,704	1,722	36	38	232	238
Va.	4,401	3,961	1,665	1,653	73	65	480	438
W. Va.	2,138	2,013	1,734	1,752	37	35	228	222
N. C.	7,496	8,370	1,586	1,638	126	137	793	879
S. C.	2,637	2,736	1,650	1,566	44	43	271	287
Ga.	5,812	6,098	1,632	1,680	95	102	647	647
Fla.	2,350	2,768	1,692	1,770	40	49	259	311
S. Atl.	27,528	28,825	1,675	1,665	461	480	2,979	3,096
Ky.	5,584	5,660	1,650	1,623	92	92	603	598
Tenn.	5,274	5,102	1,542	1,554	81	79	541	543
Ala.	4,306	4,462	1,584	1,578	68	70	423	442
Miss.	3,372	3,744	1,476	1,518	50	57	326	347
Ark.	3,176	3,438	1,599	1,680	51	58	307	349
La.	2,254	2,205	1,470	1,452	33	32	204	208
Okla.	4,449	4,483	1,716	1,680	76	75	477	481
Texas	11,627	12,582	1,620	1,647	188	207	1,233	1,285
S. Cent.	40,042	41,676	1,596	1,608	639	670	4,114	4,253
Mont.	1,026	1,099	1,767	1,782	18	20	121	125
Idaho	1,205	1,288	1,842	1,812	22	23	150	157
Wyo.	356	314	1,821	1,794	6	6	43	38
Colo.	1,608	1,685	1,746	1,770	28	30	183	186
N. Mex.	576	564	1,734	1,680	10	9	61	57
Ariz.	432	413	1,704	1,707	7	7	47	47
Utah	1,784	1,645	1,788	1,737	32	29	203	182
Nev.	101	103	1,644	1,680	2	2	12	12
Wash.	3,502	3,840	1,764	1,836	62	71	418	470
Oreg.	2,624	2,682	1,818	1,857	48	50	325	320
Calif.	20,032	20,288	1,827	1,860	366	377	2,164	2,237
West	33,246	33,921	1,808	1,840	601	624	3,727	3,831
U. S.	282,689	281,299	1,751	1,745	1,951	1,961	32,044	32,190



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